**Weather**
Cloudy and misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53.4 and the minimum 44.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 47.1 and 32.9.

# THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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## PEACE NOTE LOUD IN PEKING AFTER ADVICE OF ALLIES

### Northern Party Leaders Assure Hsu They Will No Longer Obstruct

### TUAN FALLS IN LINE

### Leader Of Truculent Group Now Says Hostilities Must End

### CANTON WILLING

### Both Sides Suggest Early Peace Conference Be Held In Shanghai

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 3.—A remarkable change overnight in the political atmosphere was illustrated by a meeting in the Palace this morning attended by the President, all the Cabinet Ministers and Generals Tsao K'un, Chang Tso-lin, Wang Chuan-yuan, Ni Shi-chung, Meng En-yuan and Chang Huai-chi.

The aide memoire presented to the President by the Allied Ministers was read, also a letter from General Tsen Chun-hsuan, proposing the early holding of a conference in Shanghai following the precedent of 1911, at which President Hsu Shih-chang should be present. General Tuan Chi-jui said that he had reached the conclusion that peace should be restored. He entirely agreed with the President's plans for restoring unity. Hostilities ought to end. Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, pointed out that a year had passed in fruitless endeavor to reach a decision and the best policy now was to endeavor to come to terms with the South.

The meeting resolved unanimously to support the President and arrange for a conference in Shanghai and to appoint a Northern representative, but it was decided not to follow the details of the 1911 conference, which was between the Chinese Republicans and Manchu Monarchists and was therefore different. It was also decided that the suggestion that the President should go to Shanghai was unreasonable.

**Tuan Makes Peace Announcement**

Peking, December 4.—After the meeting at the Palace yesterday morning General Tuan Chi-jui informed six prominent members of the Anfu Club that he intended to support the advocates of peace between the North and South, after which the Club agreed not to oppose Chien Nung-hsun, whose election the Premier submitted to Parliament this afternoon. The Military Party have agreed to a postponement of the election of the Vice-President though they have fought very hard for a week to obtain the appointment of General Tsao K'un.

**Canton Willing To Make Peace**

Canton, December 4.—The Military Government on the 30th decided to suggest that a peace conference should be held in Shanghai, following the precedent of 1911. It insists that both send an equal number of delegates.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, on behalf of the Administrative Council of the Military Government, has replied to the aide memoire presented by the Allied Consuls and has expressed a desire for an early peace, which must be based on law and equality.

### *Japan Claims Initiative In Getting Allies To Act*

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Shanghai, December 4.—By courtesy of the Japanese Consul General:

The following communique was issued by the Foreign Office in Tokio yesterday, with the text of the aide memoire presented to China:

"The Japanese Government have observed with grave concern the protracted civil strife in China which has been disastrous alike to her own welfare and to the interests of Foreign Powers. They have accordingly suggested to the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States that a joint representation of an entirely friendly nature might usefully be made by the five govern-

(Continued on Page 3)

## *Foch And Clemenceau Given Great Ovation By British*

### Arrive In London To Participate In Meeting Preliminary To Peace Conference

(French Wireless)

Lyons, December 3.—The enthusiasm with which Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau have been received on their arrival on Sunday and the cheering which greeted them on Monday are perhaps without parallel in the annals of London, at least in modern times. No sovereign has ever been received with more sincere cordiality by the inhabitants. Simple French spectators who were mixed with the crowds had undeniable proofs of this sincerity. The conversations heard and the remarks exchanged by the surrounding spectators put this beyond doubt. On the pavements near Downing Street the crowd cheered M. Clemenceau with cries of "Good old tiger!" "Vive Clemenceau." "Good old Clem." While waiting for them to pass, the crowd called for Marshal Foch with great cries of "We want Foch." The Marseillaise was sung and then the crowd sang "He's a jolly good fellow."

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 2.—Marshal Foch and Monsieur Clemenceau were given a wonderful reception in London yesterday. They were welcomed at Charing Cross Station by the Duke of Connaught and Mr. Lloyd George. The neighborhood of the station was packed with a mass of people who greeted the French Marshal and the Premier with volleys of cheers.

The British press regards Marshal Foch as the conqueror of Germany, and Monsieur Clemenceau as a statesman, full of energy in spite of his years, who has won the confidence of all the Allied nations. The object of the visit of Marshal Foch and Monsieur Clemenceau is to arrange with the British Government and Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino preliminaries of the Peace Conference.

The French press urges the prolongation of the pact of London of September, 1914, beyond the date of the signing of the Peace Treaty, also that in settling the procedure to be followed by the Inter-Allied Conference, the latter should consist of a preliminary conversation among the missions appointed by the associated Great Powers and afterwards a more general conversation among all the delegates, the first phase beginning after President Wilson's arrival.

## AMERICAN SQUADRON TO ESCORT WILSON

### Flotilla Also To Put Out From Brest To Meet Him

(French Wireless)

Lyons, December 3.—From Brest. The American base at Brest has given orders for a flotilla of sixteen destroyers to put to sea and proceed to the Azores and to wait the arrival of the naval force which will accompany President Wilson to Europe. According to information given by the American Command, a squadron composed of nine first-class units, battleships and cruisers, will form the escort for the President.

## FRENCH VICTORY LOAN TOTAL F. 19,000,000,000

### Results Of War Issue In Closing Days Surpassed All Expectations

(French Wireless)

Lyons, December 3.—The results of the 4th National Loan, the subscriptions to which surpassed all anticipations, are not yet known completely but it is known that the Loan of Liberation has produced more than 27,000 millions in nominal capital and more than 19,000 millions of francs in effective capital.

## *Ceremony Is Held For Heroes Of 1870*

### *Memories Of That Tragedy Wiped Out In New Victory, Says Poincare*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 2.—President Poincare yesterday attended the annual gathering at Champigny in honor of the French soldiers who fell during the siege of Paris in 1870. The President said that in future the dark days of 1870 would be viewed only through a prism of new glory, namely the battle of the Marne, the defense of Verdun, and the rout of the Germans, forming a magnificent epilogue to the war of 1870.

## *Obata Will Reach Peking This Month*

### *Newly Appointed Japanese Minister To China Coming After Long Delay*

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 3.—Mr. Obata, the newly appointed Japanese Minister to China, is expected to arrive in Peking early in December, after which Mr. Yoshizawa, Counsellor of the Embassy in Peking, will leave for Japan.

## SIX OFFICIAL VISITS TO PARIS THIS MONTH

### King Albert Of Belgium Comes This Week And Then Wilson

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 2.—At least six official visits to Paris are expected during December. King Albert of Belgium will arrive next Thursday, and he will be followed by President Wilson, the King of Italy, the Prince Regent of Servia, the King of Greece and a British naval deputation.

## SERVIAN REFUGEES HERE IN NEED OF CLOTHING

### Summer And Winter Garments Desired For 600 En Route To Servia

Six hundred Servian refugees, men, women and children, including detachments from two brigades returning from service in Siberia, arrived in Shanghai last evening from Vladivostok. They are desperately in need of all sorts of clothing.

The French Consul-General requested aid last night from the Allied War Relief and pleas for money and clothing are being issued today. Both winter and summer garments of all sorts are needed and may be sent to the Red Cross rooms, French Municipal Building, Rue du Consulat, money is to be sent to Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, British Supreme Court.

The refugees will be here four days but garments are needed immediately. A force of workers will be maintained at the French Red Cross to look after all supplies received and they will be promptly sent aboard ship, as neither soldiers nor civilians will come ashore.

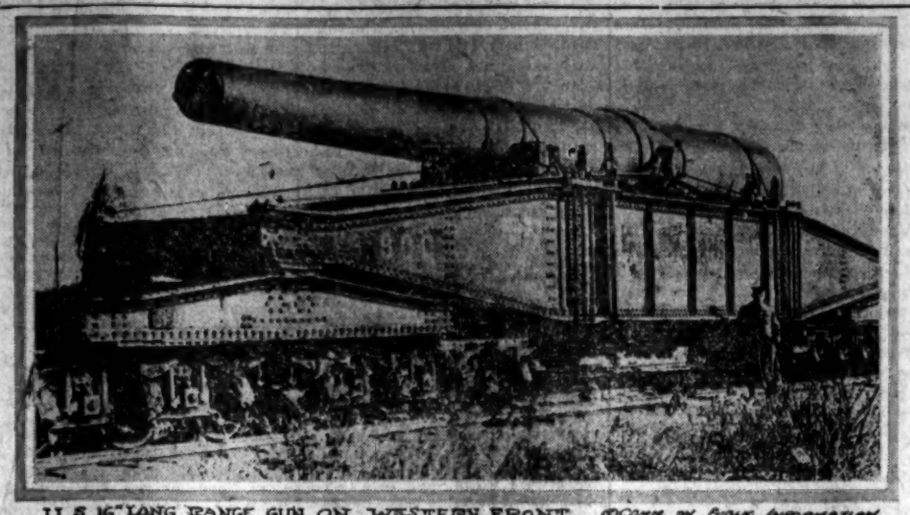
## U.S. GRATIFIED AT CHINA'S DECISION TO BURN OPIUM

### Dr. Reinsch Informs Hsu Shih-chang Of American Praise Of His Action

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, December 4.—American Minister Reinsch, acting on instructions from Washington, today communicated to President Hsu the American Government's pleasure at the Chinese Government's decision to destroy the opium held by the government. This action is regarded as proof of the President's serious determination to use power for the true welfare of China.

## One Of The Big Guns That Helped Win The War



U S 16" LONG RANGE GUN ON WESTERN FRONT. OCEAN AVE PUBLICATION SUPPLIED BY U.N.I.S.

The Coast Artillery branch of Uncle Sam's army is known as the big gun corps. Here is shown one of the huge 16-inch long-range guns, which until recently was pounding the Hun positions in the west. This gun is one of the most powerful of its type in the world.

## AMENDED EZRA PETITION ASKS TLS. 640,000 MORE

### New Claim Made Under 136 Counts In Libel Suit Against Mr. Merriman

Suit for Tls. 815,000, asked under 36 separate counts, is brought against Mr. W. L. Merriman by Mr. Judah I. Ezra in the amended petition filed for the latter in the United States Court for China by Mr. A. D. Gibbs.

The baseball libel suit was originally filed under eight counts which were later increased to ten, the total damages claimed being Tls. 175,000. This last amount is claimed under the first eight counts of the present petition and the succeeding 128 counts, asking Tls. 5,000 each, are an outgrowth of the two counts in the previous petition regarding which the plaintiff was required to give further particulars.

The ninth count of the newly filed petition alleged certain statements to have been made by the defendant on August 6 in the office of Mr. W. S. Jackson and in the presence of Mr. Jackson, Mr. R. D. Bunn, Capt. E. I. M. Parrett, Mr. John Johnstone, Mr. A. H. Hilton-Johnson and others. The counts following are based upon the same allegations, the dates and places of the alleged utterances and persons to whom made only being changed. The dates run from August 6 to 19 inclusive, various places and hearers being specified. The 19th count is slightly different in alleging certain statements to have been made by Mr. Merriman wherefrom it is inferred that he had "repeated the said slanderous utterances" to members of the press at some place unknown to the plaintiff.

The new petition covers some 44 pages of typewritten foolscap.

## POINCARE TO LEAVE FOR METZ SATURDAY

### Great Review Will Be Held Later Before Foch In Strasburg

(French Wireless)

Lyons, December 3.—President Poincare will leave Paris on Saturday, the 7th, in the evening by special train with the members of the Government, a second train will take five members of the Diplomatic Corps of the Entente, and the Bureaus of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

The first visit will be to Metz, to which town the President will devote part of Sunday, the 8th. On Monday, in the morning, the President, Ministers, members of the bureaus of the Chambers and the representatives of the Diplomatic Corps will arrive in Strasburg and will spend the whole day there. A great review of troops will be held in the presence of Marshal Foch, Marshal Petain, General Castelnau, the Generals commanding armies and some of the Military Governors, on the 10th the President of the Republic, the Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps and the Presidents of the Chambers will visit Colmar and Mulhouse, whence they will return to Paris via Belfort.

## *Tokio Warns Against Political Loans In China And Siberia*

### *Investors Instructed To Be Guided By Diplomatic Officials In Their Ventures*

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, December 3.—Investors of capital in China and Siberia are warned officially not to invest in anything that is likely to have a political effect. Investors are instructed to be guided by diplomatic officials in their economic enterprises in the future.

## KIANGKWAN INQUIRY ADJOURNED ONCE MORE

### Complainants And Their Counsel Fail Again To Put In An Appearance

Another adjournment was ordered in the inquiry into the sinking of the China Merchants' steamer Kiangkwan last April at the hearing yesterday before the Naval Court at the Admiralty House. The Court instructed the Judge Advocate, Captain C. C. Hsu, to communicate with the steamship company to ascertain the time necessary for them to gather their witnesses and resume the hearing. It also intimated that the adjournment should not be more than ten days.

When the Court sat at 2:30 o'clock, only Hun Yih-ping, a personal friend of Mr. Fu Siao-en, director of the China Merchants, appeared on behalf of the claimants. Messrs. S. Fessenden, R. N. Macleod and R. F. C. Master, counsel for the claimants, did not attend, while Messrs. G. D. Musso, representing the Hupeh Government, and J. G. Priestwood, representing the captain of the Chutsai gunboat, which is alleged to have rammed and sunk the Kiangkwan, were the attorneys attending.

The judge advocate announced that the claimants' representative had an application to make for another adjournment and then Mr. Hun presented a letter written by Mr. Fu stating that on account of the fact that the witnesses for the claimants were distributed all over the country, they prayed that another adjournment be granted.

In answering the Judge Advocate, Mr. Hun said that he could not tell the court how many days would be required to gather the witnesses, but submitted that the Court would be informed as soon as the company was ready to proceed.

Mr. Musso pointed out that the China Merchants had had all the time required in securing their witnesses after the last adjournment and they should have proceeded with the case without further delay. However, in cases of this nature, counsel submitted, the Court might exercise leniency, but the Court should satisfy itself that the company would not make further applications asking for more time and then stir up trouble in Peking. He also submitted that the Court should take into consideration that the commander and the captain of the Chutsai as well as the representatives of the Hupeh Government had been kept in Shanghai for a long time. He asked that the adjournment be for not more than a week.

The presiding judge remarked that the Court was prepared to grant the adjournment if the claimants were asking for it in good faith.

## ALLIED FORCES INFLICT DEFEAT ON BOLSHEVIKI

### Cut Up Three Brigades Of Soviet Troops North Of Ekaterinberg

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, December 3.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian and Allied forces in Siberia cabled on November 30 as follows:

"Our men, operating north of Ekaterinberg, cut up three brigades of the Ural Soviet division after outflanking the enemy at station Viya. 1,030 prisoners and six locomotives and 150 wagons were captured."

There was a parade this afternoon of a newly arrived battalion of the Hampshires, from India, which is attached to the Canadian expeditionary force. Their soldierly bearing and stalwart appearance created a splendid impression.

The Czecho-Slovak Headquarters Staff, Sir Charles Eliot, British High Commissioner in Siberia, and representatives of the Allied Diplomatic and Military Missions were present at the parade.

## THIRD AMERICAN ARMY ADVANCING IN GERMANY

### Reaches New Line And Occupies Treves; Allied Troops At Aix-la-Chapelle

(French Wireless)

Lyons, December 3.—The 3rd American Army, continuing its advance in Germany, reached on Monday the general line Krewinkel—Metterich—Bitenich—Worscheid—Hisschfelderhof. It has occupied Treves.

On Monday the Allies' troops entered Aix-la-Chapelle.

## 'PERSHING'S CRUSADERS' TO BE SHOWN FRIDAY

### Another Series Of Official American War Films To Be Screened At Olympic

"Pershing's Crusaders," the first of the official American war pictures, showing the making of the great American Army and pictures taken in France soon after the United States became a belligerent, will be screened at the Olympic Theater four nights beginning tomorrow night. There will be a matinee Sunday.

The films are released by the United States Committee on Public Information and are the first in the series taken by the Signal Corps of the United States Army. The second in the series, "America's Answer," was exhibited at the recent United War Work campaign benefit.

"Pershing's Crusaders" shows the moulding of the American Army and includes scenes taken at various training camps all over the United States; American troops leaving Atlantic ports for France, arrival at European ports and early war scenes in France.

## WILSON'S PURPOSE IN TRIP TO EUROPE TOLD TO CONGRESS

### Desires To Help Interpret Directly Meaning Of Fourteen Demands

### DEEMS IT HIS DUTY

### Wants Ideals Men Died For In Battle Realised In Peace Terms

### TALKS ON FUTURE

### Gives Outlines Of Steps To Be Taken In Reconstruction

*Following is President Wilson's message in full. The first part of it was printed yesterday but it is reprinted in full today for the sake of continuity.*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 2.—President Wilson's annual message to Congress read at a joint session thereof was as follows:

"The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfill my constitutional duty to furnish to Congress from time to time information on the state of the Union has been so crowded with great events, great processes and great results that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far-reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things as I have. It is too soon to assess them, and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean or even what they have been. But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable and constitute in a sense part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and determine.

**Record Troop Transport**

"A year ago we had sent 145,918 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number in fact rising in May last to 245,951; in June to 278,760; in July to 307,132; and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September—in August 289,570 and in September 257,438. No such movement of troops ever took place before across three thousand miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack, dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against. In all this movement only 758 men were lost by enemy attack, 630 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney Islands.

**Industry In Support**

"I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay the supporting organisation of the industry of the country and of all its productive activities, more complete, more thorough in method and effective in result, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great belligerent had been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their every source and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were their pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and readiness of co-operation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparallelled energy and quick accomplishment.

**Mettle Of Men Overseas**

"But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation, supply, equipment and despatch I would dwell upon but the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the seas and the spirit of the

# President Wilson's Post-War Message

nation that stood behind them. No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great process by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did. Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had undertaken and performed with audacity, efficiency and unhesitating courage that touched the story of convoy and battle with imperishable distinction at every turn and, whether the enterprise were great or small, from their great chiefs Pershing and Sims down to the youngest lieutenant; and their men were worthy of them, such men as hardly need be commanded and go to their terrible adventure blithely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish. I am proud to be a fellow-countryman of men of such stuff and valor. Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won or the gallant men who fought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise but for many a long day we shall think ourselves 'accursed we were not there and hold our manhood cheap while any speaks that fought' with those at St. Mihiel or Chateau-Thierry. The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves and each will have his favorite memory. 'Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot but he will remember with advantages what feats he did that day.'

**Went In At Critical Moment**

"What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance, and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle, turn it once for all so that thenceforth it was back, back, back for their enemies, always back, never again forward. After that it was only a scant four months before the Commanders of the Central Empires knew themselves beaten, and now their very Empires are in liquidation. And through it how fine the spirit of the nation was—what unity of purpose, what untiring zeal, what elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength; what untiring accomplishment.

**Those At Home Can Be Proud**

"I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organisation and supply will always wish we had been with the men whom we had sustained by our labor, but we can never be ashamed. It has been an inspired thing to be here in the midst of the fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their training and capacity to tasks that supplied the sinew to the whole great undertaking. The patriotism, unselfishness, thoroughgoing devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors day after day, month after month have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea. And not men here in Washington only. They have but directed vast achievements. Throughout innumerable factories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal, iron and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained and prepared, in the shipyards, on the railways, at the docks, on sea, in every labor that was needed to sustain the battlelines, men have vied with each other to do their part and do it well. They can look any man at arms in the face and say, 'we also strove to win and gave the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph.'

**Ballot Is Reward For Women**

"And what shall we say of our women—of their instant intelligence and quickening in every task they touch, their capacity for organisation and co-operation which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted, their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hand, their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave. Their contribution has been great and the result beyond appraisal. They have added new luster to the annals of American womanhood. The least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered, whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. Besides the immense practical services they rendered, the women of the country have been the moving spirits in the systematic economics by which our people voluntarily assisted to supply the suffering peoples of the world and the armies upon every front with food and everything else that we have that might serve the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written but we carry them at our hearts and thank God we can say we are kinsmen of such.

"And now we are sure of the great triumph for which every sacrifice was made. It has come, come in its completeness and, with the pride and inspiration of these days of achievement quick within us, we turn to the tasks of peace again— a peace secure against the violence of irresponsible monarchs and ambitious military coteries and made ready for a new order, for the new foundation of justice and fair dealing. We are about to give order and organisation to this peace, not only for ourselves but for the other peoples of the world as well, as far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice we seek, not domestic safety merely. Our thoughts have dwelt of late upon Europe, upon Asia, upon the Near and Far East and very little upon the acts of peace and accommodation that wait to be performed at our own doors.

**Justice Near Our Own Doors**

"While we are adjusting our relations with the rest of the world, is it not of capital importance that we should clear away all grounds for misunderstanding with our immediate neighbors and give proof of the friendship we really feel? I hope the members of the Senate will permit me to speak once more of the unratified treaty of friendship and adjustment with the Republic of Colombia. I very earnestly urge upon them early favorable action upon that vital matter. I believe they all feel with me that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just, but generous, and in the spirit of the new age upon which we have so happily entered.

"So far as our domestic affairs are concerned, the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment. That problem is less serious for us than it may turn out to be for nations which have suffered disarrangements and losses of war longer than we. Our people moreover do not wait to be coached or led. They know their own business are quick and resourceful at every readjustment, definite in purpose and self-reliant in action. Any leading strings we might seek to put on them would speedily become hopelessly tangled, because they would pay no attention to them and go their own way. All that we can do as their legislative and executive servants is to mediate in the process of change here, there and elsewhere as we may.

**To Take Off Checks On Business**

"I have heard much counsel as to plans that should be formed and personally conducted to happy consummation, but from no quarter have I seen any general scheme of reconstruction emerge which I thought it likely we could force our spirited businessmen and self-reliant laborers to accept with due pliancy and obedience. While the war lasted we set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in services it was necessary for them to render by which to make sure of abundant supply of materials needed, by which to check undertakings that could for the first time be dispensed with, and to stimulate those that were most serviceable in war, by which to gain for the purchasing departments of the Government a certain control over prices of essential articles and materials by which to restrain trade with alien enemies, to make the most of available shipping and to systematise financial transactions, both public and private, so that there would be no unnecessary conflict or confusion, by which, in short, to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw, load and make of us one team in the accomplishment of a great task. But the moment we knew the armistice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials upon which the Government had kept its hands for fear they should not be enough for industries that supplied the armies have been released and put into the general market again. Great industrial plants whose whole output and machinery had been taken over for uses of the Government have been set free to return to uses to which they were put before the war. It has not been possible to remove so readily or so quickly control of foodstuffs and shipping, because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and the ships are still needed to send supplies to our men oversea and to bring the men back as fast as the disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit; but even these restraints are being relaxed as much as possible, and more and more as the weeks go by.

"Never before have there been agencies in existence in this country which knew so much of the field of supply of labor and of industry as the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Labor Department and the Food Administration and the Fuel Administration have known since their labor became thoroughly systematised; and they have not been isolated agencies; they have been directed by men who represented the permanent departments of the Government and so have been the centers of unified and co-operative action. It has been the policy of the executive therefore since the armistice was assured (which is in effect a complete submission of the enemy) to put the knowledge of these bodies at the disposition of the business men of the country and to offer their intelligent mediation at every point and in every matter where it was desired.

**Fast Returning To Peace Basis**

"It is surprising how fast the process of a return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped. It promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. The American businessman is of a quick initiative. The ordinary and normal processes of private initiative will not, however, provide immediate employment for all of the men of our returning armies. Those who are of trained capacity, those who are skilled workmen, those who have acquired familiarity with established businesses, those who are ready and willing to go to their farms, all those whose aptitudes are known or will be sought out by employers will find no difficulty, it is safe to say, in finding place and employment. But there will be others who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work. There will be a large flowing residium of labor which should not be left wholly to shift for itself. It seems to me important therefore that the development of public works of every sort should be promptly resumed in order that opportunities should be created for unskilled labor in particular and that plans should be made for such developments of our unused lands and our natural resources as we have hitherto lacked stimulation to undertake.

**Great Reclamation Project**

"I particularly direct your attention to the very practical plans which the Secretary of the Interior has developed in his annual report and before your committees for the reclamation of the arid swamp and cut-over lands which might, if the States were willing and able to co-operate, redeem some three hundred million acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be fifteen or twenty million acres of land in the west at present arid, for whose reclamation water is available if properly conserved. There are about two hundred and thirty million acres from which the forests have been cut but which have never yet been cleared for the plow and which lie waste and desolate. These lie scattered all over the Union. And there are nearly eighty million acres of land that lie under swamps, or subject to periodical overflow, or too wet for anything but grazing, which it is perfectly feasible to drain and protect and redeem. Congress can at once direct thousands of the returning soldiers to the reclamation of the arid lands which it has already undertaken if it will but enlarge the plans and appropriations which it has entrusted to the Department of the Interior. It is possible in dealing with our unused land to effect a great rural and agricultural development which will afford the best sort of opportunity to men who want to help themselves: and the Secretary of the Interior has thought the possible methods out in a way which is worthy of your most friendly attention.

"I have spoken of the control which must yet for a while, perhaps for a long while, be exercised over shipping because of the priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled and which should also be accorded the shipments which are to save the recently liberated peoples from starvation and many devastated regions from permanent ruin.

**Needs Of France And Belgium**

"May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and Northern France. No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely to find the money. If they had money and raw material in abundance tomorrow they could not resume their place in the industry of the world tomorrow—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their best workmen are dead. Their markets will be taken by others if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in. I hope therefore that the Congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as the War Trade Board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

**Would Lift Burden Of Taxation**

"For the steadying and facilitation of our own domestic business re-adjustment nothing is more important than the immediate determination of the taxes that are to be levied for 1918, 1919 and 1920. As much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the Government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the Government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them. It will be of serious consequence to the country to delay the removing of all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right processes of debate justify. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before these uncertainties are resolved. If the war had continued it would have been necessary to raise at least eight billion dollars by taxation, payable in the year 1919; but the war has ended and I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that it will be safe to reduce the amount to six billions.

"An immediate rapid decline in the expenses of the Government is not to be looked for. Contracts made for war supplies will indeed be rapidly cancelled and liquidated, but their immediate liquidation will make heavy drains on the Treasury for the months just ahead of us. The maintenance of our forces on the other side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of these forces must remain in Europe during the period of occupation and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilised at heavy expense for months to come. The interest on our war debt must of course be paid and provision made for the retirement of the obligations of the Government which represent it. But these demands will of course fall much below what a continuation of military operations would have entailed and six billions should suffice to supply a sound foundation for the financial operations of the year.

**To Continue War Profits Tax**

"I entirely concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending that the two billions needed in addition to the four billions provided by existing law be obtained from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctively war business, but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918 or in 1919 from business originating in war contracts. I urge your acceptance of his recommendation that provision be made now, not subsequently, and that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from six to four billions. Any arrangements less definite than these would add elements of doubt and confusion to the critical period of industrial re-adjustment through which the country must now immediately pass and which no true friend of the nation's essential business interests can afford to be responsible for creating or prolonging. Clearly determined conditions, clearly and simply charted, are indispensable to the economic revival and rapid industrial development which may confidently be expected if we act now and sweep all interrogation points away.

**To Carry Out Naval Program**

"I take it for granted that the Congress will carry out the naval program which was undertaken before we entered the war. The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to your committees for authorisation that part of the program which covers the building plans of the next three years. These plans have been prepared along the lines and in accordance with the policy which the Congress established not under the exceptional conditions of the war but with the intention of adhering to a definite method of development of the navy. I earnestly recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of the policy. It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our program to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

**Problem Of Railroads**

"The question which causes me the greatest concern is the question of the policy to be adopted towards the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own. I do not see how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem. It is a problem that must be studied, studied immediately and studied without bias or prejudice. Nothing can be granted by becoming partisans of any particular plan of settlement."

The President here summarised the necessity under war conditions for the Government assuming control of privately owned railroads. In this connection President Wilson said:

"We may hope, I believe, for the formal conclusion of the war by treaty by the time Spring has come."

**Announces Trip To France**

In conclusion President Wilson said:

"I welcome this occasion to announce to Congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the Governments with which we have been associated in the war against the Central Empires, for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the Treaty of Peace. I realise the great inconveniences that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by considerations which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me. The Allied Governments have accepted the basis of peace which I outlined to Congress on January 8 last, as the Central Empires also have, and they very reasonably desire my personal council in their interpretation and application, and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of our Government to contribute without selfish purpose of any kind to settlements that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest. The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance both to us and to the rest of the world and I know of no business or interest which should take precedence over them. The gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have consciously fought for ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country; I have sought to express these ideals; they have accepted my statements of them as the substance of their own thought and purpose as the associated governments have accepted them; I owe it to them to see to it, so far as in me lies, that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them and no possible effort omitted to realise them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their life's blood to obtain. I can think of no call to service which could transcend this. I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side of the water and you will know all that I do.

**Asked Allies To Lift Censorship**

"At my request the French and English Governments have absolutely removed the censorship on cable news which until a fortnight ago they had maintained, and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end except upon attempted trade communications with enemy countries. It has been necessary to keep an open wire constantly available between Paris and the Department of State and another between France and the Department of War. In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with other users of the cables I have temporarily taken over control of both cables in order that they may be used as a single system. I did so at the advice of the most experienced cable officials and I hope the results will justify my hope that the news of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other.

"May I not hope, gentlemen of the Congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and added strength of your united support. I realise the magnitude and difficulty of the duty I am undertaking and I am perfectly aware of its grave responsibilities. I am the servant of the nation. I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlements which I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads of the Associated Governments. I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement. I shall not be inaccessible. Cables and wireless will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of me and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of domestic policy with which we shall have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven."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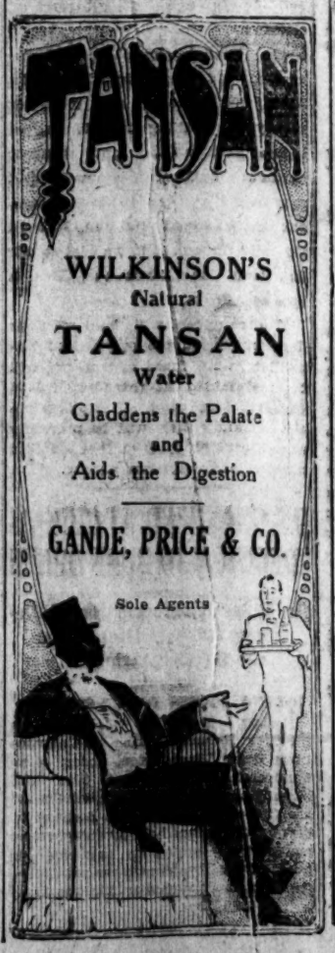


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# FINE CHINESE STUDIES AT ART DISPLAY TODAY

### Striking Types Exhibited In Collection Shown At French Club For War Relief

A striking display of Chinese types and characters, done in paint and crayon, will first catch the eye of the visitor to the art exhibition which opens today at the Cercle Sportif Français for the benefit of British and French war relief work in Siberia.

This group of Chinese character studies forms the largest individual collection hung in the very fine exhibition of paintings and sketches which Mrs. R. N. Macleod has arranged and is the work of Mr. Jacobliff, Russian artist who has been working for the past year in Peking and parts of Mongolia. Chinese personality has formed the main theme of Mr. Jacobliff's work, he has studied it from an anthropological viewpoint as well as from that of the artist portraying types, and his collection of characters is a remarkable one. His studies of Chinese theatrical people are among the outstanding ones in the display. They include a variety of the subject matter of the Chinese theater-actors, action and the various appurtenant figures to stage life. There is some fine detail work in those pieces dealing with the "making up" of stage characters. Portraits in crayon and color of a wide range of Chinese characters are done in a bold and realistic style but with remarkable attention to detail and make up the bulk of the large collection. There are also some small water colors, some sketches for later work, which are patches of movement and more on the impressionistic style.

The rest of the exhibition includes a large number of pictures on a variety of subjects and should give a good deal of pleasure to local art lovers. One of the striking features is a large portrait of M. Wilden, French Consul-General, by Mrs. Macleod. Other excellent portrait studies exhibited by Mrs. Macleod include one of little Miss Stephen and an appealing full length of the little son of Mme. du Pac.

Some fine marine bits are exhibited by Mr. C. E. Lintelhac and a number of life-like water colors of la chasse are shown by M. Khrenoff, a Russian artist. Mr. Macleod has a portrait of Miss Brand and Sir Everard Fraser has lent a valuable portrait of a group of children.

Mrs. Denham has a number of fine water colors in the exhibit, chiefly of subjects about Peking and there is also a set of pencil drawings made in the capital by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez which recall the work of Joseph Pennell.

Shanghai finds expression in the display in a series of sketches made along the Bund by the son of Mr. Jacobliff and there are a number of Chinese bits by other artists.

The children also have their corner in the exhibition, prominent in which there stands out a set of promising water colors by little Miss Florence Craddock and a portrait study by Master Rory Macleod, who is nine. There are also sketches and water colors by children of the Girls' Cathedral School, Public School for Girls and Chinese Public School for Girls.

The exhibition will be open from noon to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 8 p.m. today, tomorrow and Saturday. It is being held in the new ballroom at the French Club, through the courtesy of the Committee. The room lends itself admirably to the display and the lighting is excellent. A large part of the pictures on exhibition will be for sale.

## Pacific Mail Liner Takes Small Cargo

### Colombia, Sailing Saturday, Will Load But Little Over 300 Tons

The Pacific Mail liner Colombia will sail for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco Saturday afternoon, taking mail for the United States, 50 passengers, 300 tons of waste silk and a small amount of general cargo.

Among the passengers to San Francisco are Mr. J. S. Fearon, president of Fearon, Daniel and Company, and Mrs. Fearon; General Dau Pao-tchou, attache to the Chinese Embassy at London; Mr. Woo Chi-tsai, son of the Chinese Minister to France; Mr. P. P. Clover, of the Standard Oil Company; Mr. H. T. Liang, vice-president of the Wah Chang Mining and Smelting Company; Mr. B. D. Birth, of Jardine, Matheson and Company; and Mr. M. Laffler, of Amos Bird Company, and Mrs. Laffler, and Mr. O. R. Morse.

Included in the passengers for Yokohama are Mr. Martin Nicholson, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, and Mr. E. J. King, Hakodate merchant.

# Both North And South Agree To Hold Peace Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

ments to the leaders of both contending factions in China with a view to encouraging movements for the speedy solution of those differences. The Associated Governments having expressed their full concurrence in the suggestion, the representatives of the five Powers at Peking were received in audience by His Excellency Hsu Shih-chang on December 2, and left with him the above mentioned aide memoire which will explain itself. An identical representation was made to the Southern leaders on the same day by the Consular agents of the Associated Governments at Canton. The Japanese Government confidently hope that the Chinese people of all classes and political affiliations will appreciate the singleness of purpose by which this measure has been actuated and through their combined and patriotic efforts in the same direction peace and unity will soon be re-established within the borders of that country."

## Tokio Makes Statement On Loan Policy In China

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Shanghai, December 4.—By courtesy of the Japanese Consul General:

The following communique was issued by the Foreign Office in Tokio yesterday:

"Mischievous reports of Japanese activities in China, more particularly with regard to the granting of loans, have for some time past been in circulation and have imputed to the Japanese Government intentions which are entirely foreign to them.

"For obvious reasons the Japanese Government cannot undertake to discourage financial and economic enterprises of their nationals in China so long as those enterprises are the natural and legitimate outgrowth of special relations between the two neighboring and friendly nations. Nor are the Japanese Government at all receding from their readiness to render needed financial assistance to China consistently with the terms of all the declarations and engagements to which they are a party should the general security and welfare of China call for such assistance. At the same time they fully realise that loans supplied to China under the existing conditions of domestic strife in that country are liable to create misunderstandings on the part of either of the contending factions and to interfere with the re-establishment of peace and unity in China which is so essential to her own interests as well as to the interests of Foreign Powers. Accordingly the Japanese Government have decided to withhold such financial assistance to China as is likely in their opinion to add to the complications of her internal situation, believing that this policy will be cordially participated in by all the Powers interested in China."

## Baron Hayashi Talks On Future Of Kiaochau

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, November 3.—Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, who will leave for Japan on Thursday evening, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said that he hoped a complete agreement would shortly be reached between North and South. During the revolution of 1911, before a decision had been reached, the Northern militarists returned to Peking and demanded and obtained the retirement of the Manchus.

These same militarists, under President Yuan Shih-k'ai, were placed in positions of great authority. Indeed the militarists' tendencies had never since been checked. Baron Hayashi thought that this factor and the extreme views of the Southern militarist leaders presented difficulties, but he was glad to say that the Allied Governments were now in complete agreement regarding China and with their assistance the task of securing a settlement should not be hopeless. After a Chinese recession, he believed that the Powers would agree jointly to finance China, on lines satisfactory to all, and he saw no reason why the future of China should not be happy and prosperous.

Regarding Tsingtau, Baron Hayashi was personally of opinion that Japan had made it clear to China that she did not intend to retain Kiaochau. He thought that some arrangement might be made whereby Japan would secure a concession there similar to that at Tientsin, over which China's sovereignty would be recognised. He felt sure that Japan would never agree to the return of the Pacific Isles to Germany. If there had been talk in the newspapers regarding America and those Islands, he did not think that America had made representations on the subject to Japan. If America did in the future, he was confident that Japan would listen to such representations.

Continuing, Baron Hayashi said that many Japanese troops had recently been withdrawn from Siberia but he believed that a certain number would need to remain in order to maintain communications. The complete collapse of Germany, however, had altered the whole situation in Russia. He did not know what the ultimate plans of the Allies were likely to be.

In conclusion, Baron Hayashi stated that he was confident that the future policy of Japan would be conciliatory and friendly towards China and in complete agreement with the Allies.

## Royal Asiatic Society Hears Lecture Today

### Dr. W. L. Hall Will Talk On 'Touches Of Life In China'

Dr. W. L. Hall will give a lecture on "Touches of Life in China" at the Royal Asiatic Society meeting this afternoon in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road. The lecture will start at 5:30 o'clock and the meeting is open to the public.

## Settlement Reached In Tientsin Tram Riot

### Rumanian Who Killed Chinese Fireman Must Serve Life Term

The tram riot in Tientsin which resulted in the shooting and killing of a Chinese fireman by a Rumanian tramway inspector and the smashing up of a large number of tram cars last week has been amicably settled. Life imprisonment of the inspector to be served in Rumania was the sentence passed on the prisoner. The tramway company agreed to give $150 for the burial expenses of the fireman, to hand over the entire ticket receipts for December 1, 2 and 3 to the family of the deceased and to repair the demolished cars at its own expense. The Chinese authorities have also consented to give the deceased's family the equivalent of his regular salary for the next 20 years.

## Siberian Comforts Fund

The committee of this fund are sending up to the soldiers at Vladivostok some special gifts for Christmas. Folding paper lanterns are wanted for decorations. Lady Fraser feels sure that all those who may have any of these lanterns over from the recent celebrations will be only too happy and glad to send them to Mr. H. Browett, 22 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, the Hon. Secretary of the fund.

## MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order book for the week ending November 30:

Health Department.—The service of Assistant Nurse V. A. Belomaeff terminated on October 31.

The temporary appointment of Mrs. M. Smith as Nurse is hereby cancelled.

Public Band.—Mr. V. Drucker is appointed temporarily as Musician from November 8.

Educational Department.—Mrs. P. E. H. Walter is re-engaged temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, from December 2.

## Confer Baronage On 3 Japanese Magnates

### Pioneers In Commerce Get Recognition For Services In Expanding Nippon Trade

Mr. Masuda Takashi, formerly General Manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, was created a Baron on November 28. The same day the title was also conferred on Mr. Sonoda Kokichi and Mr. Takahashi Shinkichi, both in recognition of the services rendered in the cause of Japan's trade and commerce as in the case of Mr. Masuda.

In early life Baron Masuda engaged in foreign trade in Yokohama, but soon entered the Mitsui Company and founded the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which he managed until his retirement a year or so ago. Baron Sonoda was formerly in the Consular service and was for some years posted in London. Subsequently he was appointed president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which post he resigned some years ago, and he is now connected with the fifteenth and other banks as adviser. Baron Takahashi studied in the United States in the early years of Meiji, and was once Superintendent of Customs at Kobe. About 1887 he was president of the Kyushu Railway Company, and a few years later was appointed president of the Japan Hypothec Bank. This post he retained for a long time but resigned a few years ago, when he was appointed a Lord-in-Waiting in the Kinkei Hall in the Imperial Palace. He is now seriously ill with pneumonia.

## MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine Service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Mr. O. D. Merters, appointed second officer of the Pelching; Mr. P. H. van Muter, appointed second officer of the Haean; second engineer of the Kiangyu, Mr. R. Davidson, transferred to the Kiangwah; fourth engineer of the Pelching Mr. Th. Elor, to the Kianghsin, and second engineer of the Kianghsin, Mr. M. Blasino, to the Kiangyu.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Chief officer of the Tuckwo, Mr. W. Thomson, returned from home leave; chief engineer of the Tuckwo, Mr. T. T. Wright, transferred to the Kiangwo, and chief engineer of the Kiangwo, Mr. A. Turnbull, sent to Shanghai for orders.


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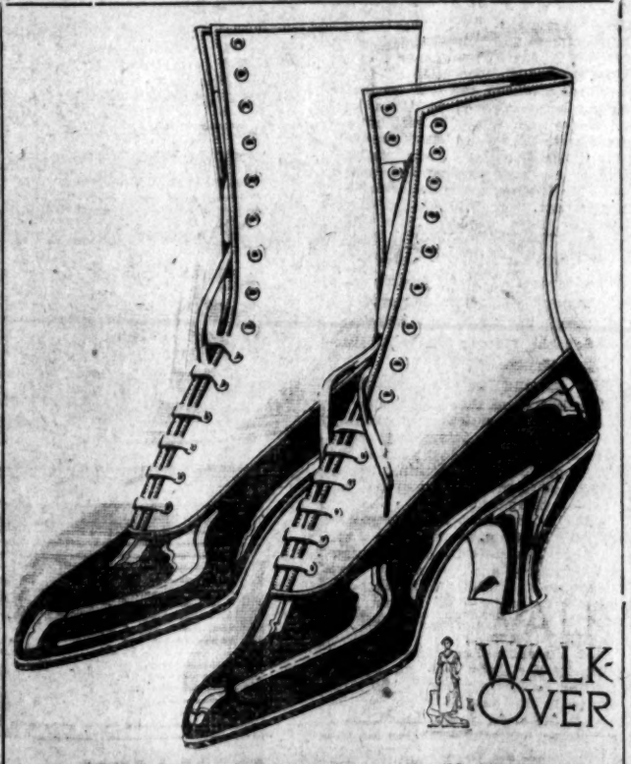


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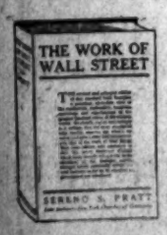


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## A Magnificent Villain!

By Edward N. Teall

B. Enderby, coming into a small legacy, tore himself away from his job in a railroad freight office and set himself up as a Confidential Investigator. Irma Hamerton, a most lovely actress, took a shine to him and gave him the job of tracing her stolen pearls and their abductor. It developed into a humdinger of a case!

B. Enderby waded into it like a hippopotamus going into the Nile for his Saturday night ablutions, submerged like a U-boat and came up in the midst of a fleet of doleketuff destroyers and ended by sweeping clean the seas of Crime.

If "Thieves' Wit" were a story of character it might be discussed quite intimately without invasion of the author's right to the undulled attention of his proper audience. But being a recital of events, it cannot decently be subjected to the process of specific analysis. Its events are, however, so ramified and reticulated, so radiculose and repullulate in their functioning as clues for the hireling unraveller of mysteries that we can give our word that a swift resume of the plot may be made without pillaging the wealth of counterplot wherewith the willing reader is to be temporarily obfuscated.

If the writer of mystery or detective stories invehts his tale backwards the reader insists on being plumped right into the middle of it and carried—oh, no, not straight ahead to the solution or detection, but led by ingeniously devious courses to a swift and satisfactory denouement. The skein must be progressively snarled and, most defiant of the unraveller just before—lo with a deft motion, the prestidigitator brings order out of chaos. Mr Footner, we think, juggles mighty smoothly.

There must be several possibilities for the final fixation of guilt; he supplies at least three. We must be permitted to guess and then, craftily rejecting the first guess, to guess again; and the truth must be kept one guess ahead of us. Sometimes it is the author's best trick to lead us on to one guess after another and then give us the desired and required jolt by proving the first and discarded guess to have been the right one. What does Mr. Footner do? We leave you to guess. Was it the leading man in the lovely lady's troupe? They were in love and doubt and difficulties. Or was it the other actor man—dark and saturnine enough to disarm suspicion in this world of unfaith in appearance? Or——

We could dichotomiz this story: Sherlock Holmes is one part, Nick Carter is the other; that is to say, some plausing bugger-muggery of mystification and some rough and tumble which suits well the deep American esteem of good melodrama with relieving intervals of burlesque. Such a mixture can be crudely made and often is. Not so often is it compounded with artistic skill; but in "Thieves' Wit" we say, it is. Remember, Mr. Footner writes honestly, not to edify, instruct, or anything else solemn; but to please and tease, to amuse and bemuse—to drive dull care away. Any such undertaking requires some surrender, an agreement to abide by the rules of the game. Detective stories score nine-tenths of their failures by the author's dereliction from duty and failure to fulfil his part of the contract. We find no such default in Mr. Footner. But we do not find him proving such right as a superhuman genius might enforce to exemption from the requirement of co-operation rendered ungrudgingly by the reader. It takes team work to put these stories across!

So there you are. You don't know from anything in this article, how this particular game of Fox and Geese is played. But if its frankly confessed purpose has been achieved and if you like this particular kind of literature you do at least understand that Mr. Footner's is the right shop to go to. Better read it before the movie man gets his hooks into it!

And so, passing blithely over the love story and the startling adventures and the tensely dramatic situations, there remains this one observation to be made: That if B. Enderby comports himself like this in his first case it is positively dumfounding to try to estimate the possibilities of his future professional career.!

The publishers tell us that this is a perfectly great time for "serious" books and we have no intention of uttering a word against that sort of reading for this ultra-serious time. But we do maintain, "without fear of successful contradiction," that—right now—such books as "Thieves' Wit" have more right to existence than ever before in our time.

Thieves' Wit. By Hulbert Footner. George H. Doran Company. $1.50 gold.

## ADVENTURERS IN THE EAST

Early English Adventurers in the East. By Arnold Wright. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $4 (gold).

The average educated man knows pretty well the stories of English navigators of the heroic age of Elizabeth, and of the men who, in the days of Clive and Hastings, founded the British Empire in India. But the intervening period, the seventeenth century which saw the beginnings of the ventures of the British East Ind a Company that paved the way for the great conquests in the century that followed, is but little known; and perhaps the best service of this volume will be the creation of an eager desire to know more. From records of the time, chiefly found in the archives of the India Office, Mr. Wright has extracted a series of stories of venturings east of Suez, beginning with one or two small private enterprises in the reign of Elizabeth which led to the founding of the East India Company, and continuing until the end of the century, when Bombay, Madras and Calcutta had been founded and British commercial prosperity was already blooming around them.

The only fault that can be found with his book is the inevitable compactness of the narrative; any one of a dozen or so men of whom he writes is worth a whole book to himself. It was a great age, an age whose conditions called forth great qualities in every man who had them; and while most of the pioneers of the British rule in India were merchants and seamen, traveling frankly in search of gain, they had, also, and of necessity, the true adventurer's spirit and the staying qualities of empire builders.

In trade rivalry, which often turned into open warfare with the Portuguese and the Dutch, in hazardous dealing with native potentates who sought profit from the trader, but were seldom quite reconciled to his presence in the intrigues at the court of the Great Mogul, where English prestige was maintained at a high level, and not always by men who might have been expected to do so—in all these exigencies these men, many of them Puritans, mostly solid middle-class seamen and merchants, with a sprinkling of gentlemen adventurers and a sprinkling of rascals, held their own with such success that the foundation was laid for the British Indian Empire of today.

Their merit and the greatness of their accomplishment stand out very clearly from these stories—so clearly that it is rather amusing to find the author, who evidently entertains the Victorian reverence for the British Empire and the British race, ending almost every chapter with some pious expressions of this feeling which might have been written by Alfred Lord Tennyson. Today, when India's loyalty has been tested, when Indian troops have carried the British flag through Mesopotamia and Palestine, and when the world has had a chance to contrast the British conception of empire with some others, the real service to civilisation performed by these men is clearer than ever before; but we have traveled so far since January, 1914, when this book was written, that it is curious to hear the author praising this service in the idiom of a bygone age.

## CHINESE PROBLEMS

Some Aspects of Chinese Life and Thought. Lectures delivered before the Peking Language School. Kwang Hsueh Publishing House. $2 Mex.

The Kwang Hsueh Publishing House has done those interested in China a great service by publishing in book form the interesting series of lectures delivered last year at the Language School in Peking under the title of "Some Aspects of Chinese Life and Thought."

Some of the most interesting discussions of Chinese problems have been heard in this altogether enterprising school and those who have been able to follow them through the Peking press have looked forward to seeing them recorded in permanent form.

The present volume has a foreword by Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking, while the first lecture is the one delivered by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to Peking, on "Conservation of the Artistic Past of China." Of special interest also is Dr. George T. Candlin's "Dips into Chinese Fiction," an excellent presentation of a subject which is a closed book to nearly all foreigners in China. Dr. Arthur H. Smith also has a lecture—"A Bird's-Eye View of China"—in his distinctive and enviable style.

Mr. Archibald Rose, British Commercial Attache, describes Western frontiers of China, and Mr. W. Sheldon Ridge has a scholarly contribution in "When We Came to China." Other contributions are "Chinese Religions," by Mr. C. L. Ogilvie; "Special Educational Problems," by Mr. J. S. Whitewright; "Conservancy Problems in Chihli," by Mr. H. van der Veen, consulting engineer to the National Conservancy Bureau; "Lhasa and Tibet," by Mr. E. C. Wilton of the British Legation, and "The Catholic Church in China," by Mr. Ph. Clement.

## Gala Concert Saturday

It is not often that a combination of independent professional talent in the world of music is got together in Shanghai. For that reason the concert which has been arranged to be given at the Lyceum Theater Saturday night, comprising both vocal and instrumental numbers, should arouse the interest of the music-loving section of Shanghai. Mr. Bogumil Sykora, one of the world's brilliant exponents of the 'cello, who captivated his audience last month at the Victory Celebration Concert, will again play. Miss Katherine Campbell, the gifted American pianist will give several solos, while a local amateur in the person of Mrs. S. J. Powell will be associated with Mr. Sykora in the opening number of the evening, Greig's Sonate Op. 36. Professor Gerard Zalsman, the noted Dutch baritone, will complete a concert which promises a genuine musical treat.

The program follows:

**Part I.**

1.—Sonate Op. 36 ..... Greig
Allegro agitato
Andante molto tranquillo
Allegro
Mrs. S. J. Powell and Mr. B. Sykora

2.—English Songs.
(a) Three Shadows H. J. Burleigh
(b) Birds in the High Hall Garden ..... A. Somervell
(c) Wind Song ..... Rodgers
(d) The Pretty Creature (Old English).
Mr. G. Zalsman

3.—(a) Etude de Concert .....Liszt
(b) Scherzo B minor ....Chopin
Miss Katherine Campbell

4.—French Song
(a) J'ai Pleure en reve ..G. Huc
(b) Plasir d'amour .... Martini
(c) Les Poilus de l'Argonne A. Diepenbrock
Mr. G. Zalsman

**Part II.**

5.—Variation sur un theme.—
Rococo ..... Tschaikowski
Theme—Moderato Simplice.
Variation I. Tempo della thema.
„ II. Tempo della thema.
„ III. Andante Sostenuto.
„ IV. Andante Grazioso.
„ V. Allegro Moderato.
„ VI. Andante
„ VII. Allegro vivo.
Mr. B. Sykora

6.—Children Songs.
(a) The First Friend
(b) Rolling Down to Rio
(c) The Camel's Hump Edward Ger man
Mr. G. Zalsman

7.—(a) Etude Op. 25. No. 7 Chopin-Glazounoff
(b) Kol-Nidrei ..... Bruch
(c) Pastorale .... Gretchaninoff
(d) Polonais de Concert. Popper
Mr. B. Sykora


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## News Brevities

Plans are being formulated by the Cercle Sportif Francais for the holding of a fete on New Year's Eve.

* * *

Returned soldiers in Shanghai have been invited to attend a meeting at the Palace Hotel Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. B. A. Hale, a South China journalist, and Mrs. Hale left Hongkong for England last week.

* * *

Four more suits against German firms and individuals were filed in the Mixed Court yesterday by the Bureau of Liquidation for the Deutsche-Asiatische bank.

* * *

Pupils of the Holy Family Institution, 20 North Honan Road, are knitting helmets and mufflers for Allied soldiers in Siberia. The children have been supplied with wool by Misses Emly Abeles and Ryissa Korkine, who collected $79 for the material.

* * *

Moving pictures of the victory celebrations, taken within the Forbidden City at Peking, will be exhibited throughout the United States. The films were taken by Mr. Paul J. Rainey of the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Rainey has returned to Shanghai from Peking.

* * *

Tih Tsen-foo, the Chinese printer implicated in the recent rouble forgeries for which Michael Doll was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the British Supreme Court, was sent to prison for nine months by the Mixed Court yesterday for his part in the affair. The court stated that the fact that the prisoner had been of assistance to the police by giving information served to mitigate the sentence.

* * *

Felix Baude, young German artist who was convicted on a serious charge in the Mixed Court several weeks ago and was sentenced to two years in prison, was released yesterday when the Chinese boy who was the principal witness in the case confessed to perjury. Baude's Chinese wife, who pressed the charge against him, withdrew her statements and the sentence imposed was quashed by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Li.

* * *

A letter has been sent to the Captain Superintendent of Police by the Municipal Council expressing the latter's appreciation of the good work done by all branches of the police force, including "Specials," in handling the crowds during the recent Armistice Celebrations.

## NEW HOTEL IN SOOCHOW

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, December 1.—Another long felt want has been satisfied in Soochow's new hostelry, The Railway Hotel, not far from the Post Office on the Horse Road. Your correspondent dropped in for a little while to take a look at the place and he was most favorably impressed. The building is new, clean, well kept and well ventilated; there are verandas all around and the rooms all get plenty of air and sunshine. The furniture is as nice as heart could wish and each room is fitted somewhat differently from the others, all in splendid foreign furniture. While we have not taken a meal at the place yet the dining room and the kitchen give every indication of their being able to supply good and wholesome food. We believe that after this there will be plenty of opportunities for the Shanghai folks to run up to Soochow for the week end and find a comfortable place to stop.


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# FAMOUS CHINESE PLAY READ BY MISS FITCH

## 'Story Of The Guitar' Heard By Members Of Union Church Guild

"The Story of the Guitar," one of the most famous plays in Chinese literature, was read at the Union Church Literary and Social Guild at Union Church Hall last night by Miss Alice Fitch. Miss Fitch substituted for Mrs. Hudson, who was unable to be present. She said:

"The Story of the Guitar, P'i Pa Chi, is a very popular play and is considered by some critics to be the finest of all Chinese dramas. It is a great favorite with the public and many tears have been shed in sympathy with its heroes and heroines. It may be truthfully stated that even the most popular plays of Shakespeare cannot vie with this in the number of criticisms and comments that have been written on it.

"It was written in the beginning of the 15th century by Kao Tung-kya and was first performed on the stage in 1413, the 10th year of the Emperor Yung Loh of the Ming Dynasty. Never before had anyone dared openly to satirise the examiners and to make light of Imperial favor. The author was obliged to keep in hiding and he died in great poverty not long after the performance of his play.

"The time of the story is the Han Dynasty. A young student and his wife are living with the husband's parents in a small town in Szechuen. The father urges the son to go to the capital to take his final degree but the mother is very much opposed to the plan and declares they cannot get along without the son. The young man finally decides to obey the father and leaves his old parents and wife in the care of an old friend of the family. He undergoes the examination, which, in the play, is turned into ridicule, and comes out in the coveted position of Changyuen or Senior Classic.

"The Emperor instructs one of his ministers to take the Changyuen as his son-in-law; the hero's objections are overruled and in spite of his pleadings that he already has a wife, and that he ought to return to his home, the marriage is solemnised with great pomp. The hero cannot forget his old wife and the climax of the play comes when his new wife asks him to play on the guitar she has presented him. The young men tries to play on it but lapses into songs of longing for his wife and home and at last he puts it away saying he can only play on his old guitar.

"Meanwhile famine has visited his native town, his parents have died from starvation, his wife, who has done everything in her power to help her parents-in-law, goes to the capital, dressed as a nun, to find her husband. She reveals herself to the second wife, who manages the reunion of husband and wife and the three live happily ever after."

The next lecture in the series will be given by Mr. Charles Kliene, who will speak on "Educational Reforms in China."

## Obituary

**Master Reginald Levy's Funeral**

The funeral of Master Reginald Levy, the 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Levy, took place yesterday morning at the Jewish Cemetery on Mohawk Road in the presence of a large gathering of sorrowing relatives and friends. A touching feature of the funeral was the presence at the graveside of Boy Scouts from the French Municipal School, of which Master Levy was a pupil. The Boy Scouts lined the graveside of their comrade to see his mortal remains lowered into their last resting-place. The deepest sympathy is being felt for his parents and relatives in their sad bereavement.

# Thanksgiving Day In Tsinanfu

China Press Correspondence

Tsinan, Shantung, December 1.—The test of a celebration is the feeling it leaves when it is over, and, judged by this criterion, the American community of Tsinan feels that the Thanksgiving service held under the auspices of the American Consulate at the American Presbyterian mission compound at the East Suburb and the dinner tendered by the residents of East Suburb following were perfectly appointed and fittingly carried out. The friends of all Allied nationalities were invited to the service, at which Consul George F. Bickford, and the Reverends C. E. Scott, John Murray, W. M. Hayes and L. J. Lair presided and took part.

Consul Bickford read the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation by proxy, and Rev. H. P. Lair delivered the address, which all considered to be most appropriate to the time and occasion. The keynote of the address was that "Thanks-living is better than thanksgiving," and the speaker stressed the thought that the true strain of gratitude comes not from a heart surfeited with all the bounties of prosperity, in which case thanksgiving may degenerate into a mere heathen worship of the god of good luck, but from hearts bowed down with adversity who, though with tearful eyes and trembling lips could nevertheless come to the altar of praise and with broken chords sing the paeans of rejoicing. The Song of Habakkuk ends with this noble declaration:

For though the fig-tree shall not flourish,
Neither shall fruit be in the vines;
The labor of the olive shall fail,
And the fields shall yield no food;
The flock shall be cut off from the fold,
And there shall be no herd in the stalls;
Yet will I rejoice in Johovah,
I will joy in the God of my salvation.

This is the spirit we see in ruined France and Belgium today, and which moves us to assist to the full extent of our ability these people of irrepressible courage who have borne the brunt of the scourge. Indeed, this is as much a necessity to our national salvation as it is a privilege and a charity, because all prosperity granted to us above our fellowmen is simply given in trust to be distributed to those who lack, and any breach of this trust brings its own curse.

In enumerating the things for which we might be peculiarly thankful this year, the speaker mentioned first and foremost, of course, the sudden and decisive turn in the war at the time when the enemy seemed almost to triumph, which turning had led to Victory and Peace. Other blessings for which we can be peculiarly thankful as having been gained through the experiences of war are the new unity of the American Nation, concerning which President Wilson stated that the nation could not have been welded in 100 years of peace as in one year of this war, the new unity of the world of which the union of all races in America is an emblem, the realisation of real value of nourishing food, and the necessity of insuring its adequate supply to the whole world, and the realisation of the blessedness of commonplace times when there is no exciting news in the newspaper, and we go our common round of daily work and play without anxiety and without fear.

The guests to the dinner came in Mother Goose costumes, which created much merriment. It was simply and richly served, and, with a bountiful supply of real turkey from Tientsin and old-fashioned pumpkin pie, lived up to the best traditions of an American Thanksgiving dinner. During and after the repast the guests expressed their exhuberance and fellowship in free-for-all singing of popular songs, darky songs, college songs and patriotic songs, which were indiscriminately mixed together and started by any one who felt the spirit move him. With the singing of Auld Lang Syne, America and The Star Spangled Banner and three hearty cheers for our hosts and hostesses of Tung Kuan the jollity of the evening came to an end.

Tsinan was daily decorated with Chinese and Allied flags on the occasion of China's official celebration of the Allied victory. Some Chinese would flatter us that they were meant as well to celebrate our American festival.

## W.C.T.U. MEETING TODAY

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union this afternoon, the Rev. J. W. Crofoot will read a paper on "War and Drink in the United States." Tea will be served at 3:30 o'clock and the lecture will follow. The meeting will be open to the public.

## *Y.W.C.A. Has $5,000 Of $6,500 Required*

Nearly $5,000 of the $6,500 required by the Young Women's Christian Association was reported by team captains yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at the local association rooms. The campaign ends tomorrow and $500 of the remaining $1,500 is already pledged.

The team captained by Mrs. C. S. Lobingier leads in collections, with three other teams staging a race for second honors. Mrs. Lobingier's team includes Mrs. Lunt, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. H. H. Arnhold, Miss Grace Yang, Mrs. T. C. Chu, Miss V. P. Sze, Mrs. B. Atwood Robinson, Miss Seaman, Mrs. T. F. Cobbs, Mrs. J. J. Connell, Mrs. C. L. Seitz, Mrs. N. E. Lairton and Mrs. Hugo Reiss.

Teams racing for second honors are composed of Mrs. D. R. Lin, captain; Mrs. Fonday, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Zee Kok-fung, Miss Priest, Miss Alice Huie, Miss Redo and Miss Grabill; Mrs. W. Y. Sung, captain; Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. S. K. Tsao, Mrs. Tsang Tau-tschoo, Mrs. Y. F. Au, Mrs. Li Fok-fung, Mrs. Nancy Sung-tshu and Mrs. A. S. Woo.

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# DESCRIBES BEAUTIES OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Mr. Tedzuka, Chief of the Civil Administration of the South Sea Islands under Japanese occupation, arrived at Moji on the 26th instant. He is expected to return to his post in February next.

Interviewed by a representative of the Mainichi at Moji, Mr. Tedzuka points out how mistaken is the view generally held by the Japanese that the South Sea Islands are useful only as naval bases and that they are of no commercial value. Some of the islands, he says, are rich in phosphates, while others produce a large quantity of copra. Besides the various descriptions of maritime products which are obtained in large quantities, hemp, sugar, tobacco and other industries have very bright prospects. The cotton and sweet potato crops on the islands, the authority quoted says, hold out greater hopes than those of Formosa.

According to Mr. Tedzuka, investigations recently conducted show that there are at present 1,270 Japanese, 97 Germans, 29 Americans, 22 Englishmen, and 20 Chinese, on the islands, the native population being 48,000. A dozen primary schools accommodate 1,370 children, who have a natural aptitude for languages. They are also very good at singing. With the gradual appreciation of the value of education on the part of the natives applications are being received for an increased establishment of schools. For the future development of industry in the islands it is of urgent importance that means of communication should be improved, but the trouble is that inasmuch as the natives are blessed with rich natural resources and are comfortably off they do not care to work, and the offer of Y.1.50 a day as wages is no inducement. The Japanese official quoted notes with satisfaction that, thanks to the efforts of Christian missionaries, the natives have lost much of their warlike spirit and immoral habits. On the whole, the natives, who have hitherto groaned under the cruel rule of German officials, are glad of Japan's sympathetic administration and very friendly feelings prevail among them towards the Japanese. In case the islands pass into Japan's possession as the result of the Peace Conference, Mr. Tedzuka says in conclusion, military administration will be totally abolished, being replaced by civil administration, pure and simple, and he says he has been devoting much of his time since his arrival at his post to the investigations which have to precede the transfer.

## WOMAN'S CLUB MEETING

The literary department of the American Woman's Club will meet at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The subject for discussion will be "The Scenery of China" and Mrs. Baldwin will be leader.

## *Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press*

According to a telegram from Mr. Chiang Chung-hsiang, the Chinese Minister to Tokio, Japan has consented to limit the activities of the newly established Bank of Chosen to Tientsin and the cities in Shantung and to abandon the offices of civil administration in Shantung as soon as the Siberian expeditionary forces can be withdrawn.

An appeal to lessen the power of the militant Tuchuns and give greater freedom to the press was made by the Shanghai journalistic commission to Peking through its representative at the banquet given in their honor by the Speaker of the House, Mr. Wang Yi-tang, Tuesday.

Mr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, telegraphs that the Chinese prisoners of war in Germany and Austria can now be released, but a large sum of money is required to enable them to return to China. President Hau Shih-chang has accordingly contributed out of his own purse $30,000 and has requested the provincial officials to raise the necessary funds. A substantial sum has already been remitted to Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese Minister to Denmark, for relief for these prisoners.


WHAT MANLINESS MEANS

Study the Condition of the Nerves

However we may admire courage, it is certain that very often bodily health has much to do with it. A man whose nerves are shattered by illness or the impoverishment of his blood cannot be blamed if he does not show the same bravery as one brimming over with full-blooded health. He deserves sympathy, not blame. His sufferings are greater than his fault.

Steady, well-toned nerves are a matter of health, and to have nerves in this state saves great suffering—of mind as well as body. The man who is startled by any sudden noise, is irritable in temper, easily alarmed, often tormented by headache and neuralgia, requires a nerve tonic that will feed his blood. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have often restored mere nervous wrecks to calm, stalwart manhood. If your nerves are not all they should be if you find yourself ill with anxiety, unable to sleep through dwelling upon business troubles or your ailments, if you feel weak and shaky, take prompt measures and obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills. Dealers everywhere sell them, also, post free, one bottle for $1.50, six for $8.00, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



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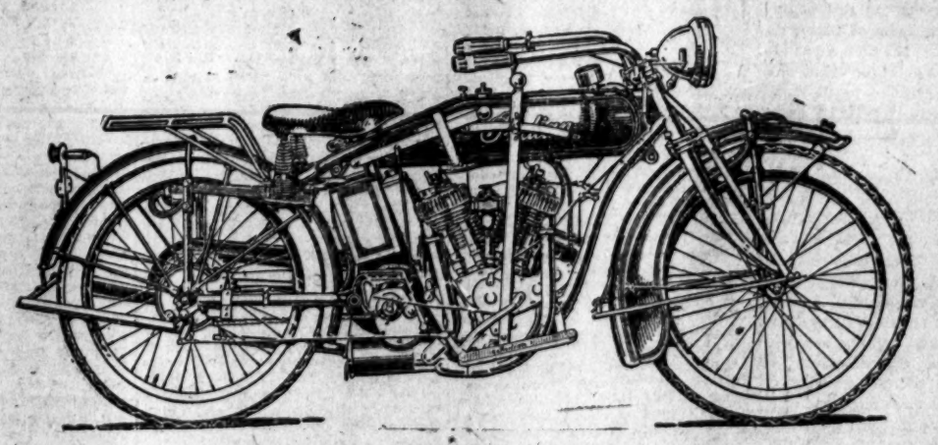

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SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 5, 1918


## President Wilson's Address To Congress

PRESIDENT Wilson's annual message to Congress for 1918 is unique among Presidential messages. The year has been crowded with great events, great processes and great results, to use the President's own words. To him has been vouchsafed the burden as well as the privilege of leading the American nation in its rapid march, along with the Allies, to complete and triumphant victory; and, after victory, it is his privilege to lend his guiding hand to a bruised world that for the next few generations will be engrossed in the immense labor of repairing the ravages wrought by the most terrible of all wars. President Wilson's task in this latter aspect may be said to have just begun. And there is a vastness about that new task that would appall or engulf ordinary men.

It is difficult adequately to describe the far-reaching changes that have been wrought in the life of the American nation and of the world by the war. It is too soon to assess or appraise them. Another generation will be better qualified for that task. But certain salient facts that stand against the background of America's participation are stated by the President. A year ago the United States had sent 145,918 men overseas. Since then she has sent 1,950,513 men. No such movement of troops ever took place before across three thousand miles of sea, followed with military equipment and supplies on an unprecedented scale and protected against extraordinary dangers of attack which required tireless vigilance.

In all this movement only 758 men were lost by enemy attack. No sadder commentary could be made on the mad folly and futility of Germany's submarine campaign.

Having paid a tribute to the valor and patriotism of American manhood, President Wilson asks: "And what shall we say of our women? We can never say enough in legitimate praise and admiration of the brave and noble women who stood shoulder to shoulder with their menfolk in a cause which meant, and means, so much to the women of the world. The part played by the American women, no less than their British, French, Belgian and Italian sisters, is one of the most radiant chapters in the history of the world, and their achievements will be inscribed across the pages of history in letters of gold." He then demands equal political rights for them and adds: "These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit this act of justice."

Few people will envy President Wilson his post, for the tasks of peace that wait to be performed are as great as were the tasks of war. He has to see to it that the relations of the American people with other states, and *vice versa*, must be adjusted in the spirit of the age upon which we have so happily entered. President Wilson furthermore urges upon Congress the vital necessity of guarding against unemployment and of proceeding at once with a scheme providing for lower taxation and the reclamation of arid land. Along the whole of President Wilson's remarks in this direction is evident a deep sense of anxiety that no one, whether he be in America, or France, or Belgium, should be left to shift for himself and become the victim of pitiless competition.

President Wilson concludes his address to Congress on a lofty note. Nothing could be finer than his ringing appeal to the Congress of the United States to give him "the encouragement and added strength of their united support," so as the better to enable him to execute his gravest and most responsible task, that of fashioning a juster order of things from the wreckage of the struggle that has just been terminated. All the world will wish President Wilson success in his mission. The order of things which he has in mind is worth striving for and worth winning.

## Kato On Germany

### A Reminiscence of the Kaiser—German Arrogance and Treachery

*(Translated by Saito Man in The Japan Advertiser)*

Viscount Kato, Japan's veteran diplomatist, made a very interesting speech, according to recent Japanese newspapers, at the informal dinner which Mr. K. Morya, a Kenseikai member of the House of Representatives, gave at the Seiyoken hotel on November 19. Marquis Okuma and many influential members of the Kenseikai were present, and the Kenkeikai leader's speech following that of the Sage of Waseda was listened to with great interest. There were some very amusing and satirical reminiscences of the experiences which he had as diplomatist with Germany and her official representatives and the speaker made little effort to disguise his contempt of the German treachery. Following is a literal translation of the outline of what must have been a long and vividly circumstantial speech, and the translator must add that Viscount Kato being a noted scholar of English it is quite probable that he would have chosen more apt and effective words, had he spoken in English, than those in which I can ever hope to clothe his thoughts in this hurried translation from the orginal in the Japanese papers. I take the *Asahi's* version, supplemented here and there by quotations from other journals.

**Complete Victory**

"Japan's decision to draw her sword upon the side of the Allies was taken at the Cabinet council held at Marquis Okuma's residence on the 4th of August, 1914. (Viscount Kato was Foreign Minister). The defeat and dissolution of Germany is a matter of supreme congratulation not merely for Japan but for the world at large. And I share with you the joy at the complete accomplishment of the purpose for which we joined the war, namely, the fulfilment of Japan's obligations stipulated in the Anglo-Japanese alliance treaty.

"It seems to me to be somewhat premature for the Japanese people to plunge head first into the giddy vortex of mad celebrations simply because the armistice has been signed; I was talking to this effect in a casual conversation I had with the Mayor of Tokio this morning.

"My political adversaries accuse me of being strongly anti-German, and they are right, for I had never cherished very great affection for Germany; because Germany was a base and treacherous state, addicted to low secret plottings. Japan too has had a taste of the German treacheries. Take, for instance, the infamous triple interference at the end of the Chino-Japan war. In the beginning of that war the Kaiser could not praise too much the Japan's honor and courage, but in the latter part of it he had completely changed his face.

**The Kaiser's Cartoon**

"At that time I was in London as Minister to Britain, and saw the cartoon of the 'Yellow Peril' which the Kaiser had drawn in order to destroy Japan's honor in the eyes of the world. As for the triple interference, there was no doubt that it was of German origination. The real circumstances were something like this: Russia did not of course like to see Japan acquiring ice-free ports in the Liaotung Peninsula, but she was so eager upon the absorption of Manchuria that she was more or less indifferent as to the fate of Liaotung Peninsula. As for France, in the conversation which I had at the time with the French Ambassador in London, he said in answer to my inquiry that his country would not be very pleased of course to see Formosa fall into Japan's ownership, but that as to Liaotung Peninsula, his country would prefer standing aloof from any interference. Therefore, had it not been for the coercive and arrogant interference of Germany, Liaotung Peninsula would now have been Japan's territory, and that disastrous Russo-Japanese war would not have happened. While on the one hand obstructing Japan's acquiring Liaotung Peninsula, under the plea that such an acquisition would be a menace to the peace of the Orient, Germany had deliberately swallowed Tsingtao for no other provocation than that only three German missionaries were killed. Thus Japan's rightful fruits of the war in which she had lost tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of yen was snatched off through the German intrigue. What would constitute a danger to the peace of the Orient in the case of Japan had been in the cause of humanity in the case of Germany—this was the German logic!

**An Impudent Interview**

"A short time before the triple interference was announced the German Ambassador in London asked me for an interview so I called to see him. Then he made some lame pleas to defend Germany's heinous conduct. He said it was in the interest of Japan that Germany was interfering, for if she stood aloof, Russia and France would make more exorbitant demands upon Japan; and he asked me to convey his message to my Government at home. I was young, being only 38, so that I could not repress my indignation at his contemptuous propositions and promised to do nothing of the kind, saying that if the German Government had anything to say to Japan on that matter, there was the Japanese Minister at Berlin or the German Minister in Tokio. Then he had the impudence to say: 'You are a young man as yet and

(Continued on Page 7)

## The Maker Of Modern Germany: A Study Of Bismarckian Policy

### Present Disasters Are Due To Neglect Of Bismarck's Judgment—"Wildcat" National Policies

The author of the following review of an important work on German policy which appeared in the London Observer is better known under his former name of J. W. Headlam. He is the author of several authoritative books on modern Germany and of the series of special reports on Austria and Germany issued by the British Board of Education. The book under review, "Bismarck," is by Mr. Charles Grant Robertson, a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and tutor in Modern History to Magdalen College, Oxford.

**By J. W. Headlam-Morley**

Any one who wishes to reach the ultimate historical and political truth as to the problems of the war, whether as to its origin or its conclusion, cannot devote too much attention to Bismarck. There is no case in history in which a man has imprinted so deeply his own personality upon a nation as he has done. This, let me say in passing, is a tribute not only to the greatness of Bismarck, but to the political weakness of Germany. No misfortune is greater for a nation than that it should come to identify itself entirely with a single personality, especially when it is one so strong and at the same time so limited as was that of Bismarck; for healthy national life requires the free expression of innumerable aspects, whether of thought or action, and for a nation to pin itself to the position of disciples of a single individual inevitably means the stoppage of development, the stultification of much on which the promise of the future depends. Nobody can consider modern Germany without realising how much the country has lost by this.

**A Sense Of Limits**

The question of Bismarck and Bismarckianism assumes a different form in Germany and here. We ask how far the intellectual and moral decadence of modern Germany is due to Bismarck; they ask whether the disasters in which the country is now being entangled are due to neglect of his precepts. To the latter question the answer is easy, and Mr. Grant Robertson gives us the clue. As he says, "Bismarck's judgment of Prussia's strength was extraordinarily sane and impartial. He shared with Gustavus Adolphus and Richelieu a sense of limits which is one of the finest and rarest, if not the finest and rarest, gift of the highest statemanship." When this has been said, all has been said, for that which is most noticeable in modern Germany is the complete absence of the sense of limit. Both before and during the war no one who has had even the most superficial acquaintance with German political literature can have failed to observe the extraordinary number of schemes for the future which are put forward, schemes often quite irreconcilable with one another, but having this in common, that, while any single one of them would be sufficient to tax German strength to the uttermost, in combination it was inevitable that they should bring about the downfall of the country. We have the Western school, who will dominate the seaboard of Europe and stretch out their hands to both sides of the Atlantic; we have others who will build up a great empire in Central and Eastern Europe and will stretch out their hands now to the Urals, to Vladivostok and China, now over Turkey and Mesopotamia, now over Central Asia, and will bring Fenghana and Afghanistan within the German sphere. And this is not enough. Others have thrown their eyes upon Africa and will build up a great empire extending from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

**Inebriated Speculators**

And side by side with them we have the professors, the theologians, the pamphleteers, who, inebriated by the unparalleled progress of their country, pass from the natural satisfaction which this arouses in their minds to establish the generalisation that the principles on which Germany was built are of universal validity. This is a blunder that Bismarck never made. All his work was based—and rightly based—on loyalty and affection to the State of which he was a servant, but, with the sound, practical sense which he never lost, he never attempted, either in act or thought, to impose German conceptions on other countries. It is, I think, an error to identify, as Mr. Grant Robertson does, Bismarck and Treitschke. When Bismarck stated that "Macht geht vor Recht," he was expressing what appeared to him a mere statement of fact; it was left to the historians and philosophers to convert this into a principle. Bismarck, in fact, was not a Bismarckian.

It is not worth while devoting any space to the contrast between these men and the man whom they claim as a master. The best criticism of them is a careful study of the profound thought and the scrupulous care with which Bismarck tested his footsteps and secured his ground before he ever struck for an advance.

But what seems worth pointing out is that the contrast is more than one of personalities; it represents a profound political change. Bismarck, like all great statesmen, based his work on the actions of his predecessors. He was in full harmony with the earlier makers of Prussia. Men talk, and talk justly, of Prussia as a State which has always grown by aggression, which was based upon military force, and used that force unscrupulously and ruthlessly in order to annex and incorporate the territories of other States. It is, perhaps, not equally observed with how great prudence this was done. When we talk of Prussian militarism, German apologists will point out what is, in fact, true, that if we take the number of years at which a State has been at war, Prussia will apparently have to be reckoned among the more peaceful of European communities. The fact is true; the deduction is wrong. The strength of Prussia lay in this, that she did not make war often, but she always did so with a definite and determined object, and when she had won that object, she ceased fighting. Perhaps the most remarkable thing in the history of Frederick the Great is not that he conquered Silesia from Austria, but that, having conquered it, he never attempted to conquer more. He was not seduced by the dazzling gleams of the Empire of the Hapsburgs; he refused to grasp after the weak and fatal scepter which brought so many German ambitions to the dust. It was sufficient for him that he could incorporate in his dominions the territories immediately adjacent to Brandenburg. Prussia established her complete dominion in North Germany before she looked across the Main; it was only contrary to her own desire that she obtained possession of the Rhine province; she would have preferred Saxony and would have done so rightly. The truth is that Prussia grew as all great States have grown, whether it is Rome, or France, or England, by accretion, and always secured and fully incorporated the prize of one war before she passed on to a second. This is why Prussia was so formidable, and this is why the kings and statesmen of Prussia could always boast that their power was based upon a rock of bronze.

**German Unity**

But this is Prussia and not Germany. No man despised the professors and idealogues and enthusiasts of Germany so much as Bismarck did, for he knew that they were always grasping after the unattainable, and in the effort to secure it would lose that which they had. But Prussia has in the hands of the Kaiser and his advisers, forgotten the great secret of statesmanship. That which Roon foretold in 1848 has come true, and Prussia has, in fact, while conquering Germany, been swallowed up in Germany; and all the wild and fantastic schemes of the pamphleteers have been substituted for the inherited wisdom of the true man of affairs.

Now, this contrast between the old Prussia and the new Germany leads naturally to a consideration which is very germane to our present controversies. Those who are on the defense against the wild and unrestrained ambitions of modern Germany are naturally led to an analysis of the events which brought about the creation of a power the very existence of which has proved to be so great a danger to the world. They naturally passed on to the conclusion that it was a fatal blunder in our policy not to have interfered sooner; if, it is argued the existence of the German Empire brought about so great a catastrophe, it was surely a grave neglect not to have prevented its establishment. This seems to me to be a grave historical error. While there is much which may be justly criticised in Bismarck's methods in 1866 and in 1870, after all the unification of Germany, which was the object he had before him, was a legitimate objective just as much as was the unification of Italy. No one who has studied the history of the first half of the last century can doubt that the condition of Germany was then a constant menace to the peace, progress, and prosperity of Europe, and that no permanent security was possible until order had ben built up out of the chaos of Central Europe. It was then as necessary to settle the German question as it is now to settle the Slav question. Europe can never come to a condition of stable equilibrium until the system of the eighteenth century, which was in many of its worst points stereotyped by the Congress of Vienna, has been finally eliminated. The nineteenth century did much; it established the kingdom of the Belgians, it established a united Italy, it established a united Germany, but these secular changes require the work of many generations; we are now advancing to the next step, and this requires the reorganisation of the Austrian and Turkish and the western territories of Russia.

**British Mistakes In 1863**

Mr. Grant Robertson deals fully and incisively with the problem of British policy at what was really the critical moment in 1863-4. He is justly severe on the ignorance and light-heartedness with which the nation confronted what was, in fact, a great turning point in European history. He writes with fuller knowledge and better insight than most historians of these events. He sees that one of the great difficulties with which English statesmen were confronted was the action of Denmark. The great strength of Bismarck was that the Danes allowed themselves to be maneuvered into taking up a wrong position; as he justly says, the first step for meeting the Bismarckian plan of campaign was to keep Denmark in the right: "It was essential to inform Denmark categorically and at once that she must withdraw from an untenable position and place her cause unreservedly in the hands of her friends." But, as he points out also, the blunder of English statesmanship was that it threw itself into opposition, not only to Prussia, but also to Germany at a time when Prussia and Germany were in a position of irreconcilable opposition.

The distinction between Germany and Prussia (under the control of Bismarck) was real and deep. A true alliance with Germany other than Prussia, and with the powerful anti-Bismarckian forces in Prussia, was well within the scope of diplomacy, which could thus have divided Prussia, and isolated her in Germany. But such a policy implied the sympathy and comprehension that only knowledge and mastery of the realities could give. The one thing needful was the one thing conspicuously wanting. . . . Great Britain deserted much more than Denmark. The alienation from Great Britain of Nationalist and Liberal Germany and Prussia—the commencement of the estrangement that was to deepen into opposition and solidify into an irreconcilable hostility — dated from 1864. Our policy, skilfully exploited by Bismarck, was the foundation of the conversion of Prussia and Germany to Bismarckianism. Yet, if ever there was a British cause, the defeat of Bismarckian statecraft in 1864 was that cause.

A policy of this kind would indeed, could it have been successfully carried through, have solved the German problem, and, it might have been hoped, would have led to the creation of a united Germany that would not have become a danger to Europe. The new Germany would have been united by as close ties of sympathy to this country as the new Italy was; in the largest sense of the word it would have been liberal and not reactionary, and it is, indeed, true that the profound alienation of national German thought dates from 1864.

**Helpless Liberal Germany**

The criticism is just, wise, and well informed. But there is something to be said which Mr. Grant Robertson omits. After all, was it possible to base a practical policy on the support of Germany as opposed to Prussia? There were two difficulties, difficulties which then, as always, meet us when we have to do with Liberal Germany. Liberal Germany was excessive in its demands and strangely helpless in its practice. It chose to erect into national ideals sentimental desires which had no claim in history, in law and in justice, but when it came to enforcing these claims, it was not only without the practical support of armies and well organised States, but it was curiously deficient in wise leadership. We must always remember that it was not merely Prussia, but Liberal Germany, which insisted on the annexation of both Schleswig and Holstein, as four years later it insisted on the annexation of both Alsace and Lorraine. In the one case, as in the other, its demands aroused the strongest opposition among the great military Powers of the Continent, for nothing but the extraordinary prudence of Bismarck's statesmanship would ever have brought the Russian Court to acquiesce in the dismemberment of Denmark. It would have been courting disaster to have asked the British nation, unprepared as it then was for war, to identify itself with the full German demands, and thereby throw itself into opposition to the great military States of the Continent.

**Sham Bismarckianism**

Mr. Grant Robertson justly points out that the Prussian conquest of Germany was not inevitable. This is true enough, but if it was not inevitable, it is still difficult to see how the necessary work could have been done in any other way than by the establishment of Prussian ascendancy. All European national States have been formed round the nucleus of a great administrative center, and it was Prussian administration as much as Prussian militarism which created Germany. It is not in this that the fault lies; it is not the prevention of this which was the proper task of this country. The mere criticism of Bismarckian methods as used by Bismarck himself will not lead us much further. What we have to meet is the persistence in the use of pseudo-Bismarckian methods by incompetent statesmen long after that stage in which some excuse for them might be found had been passed, for that which may be done in creating a State must often be put aside in governing an established nation. But, above all, the fault lies in the political weakness of the German nation which has allowed itself to be carried away by ill-conceived schemes of world-aggression which are entirely without the justification that might be found for the earlier growth of Prussia. With almost prophetic insight, Bismarck in his old age foresaw the result of this spirit, against which he in vain protested.


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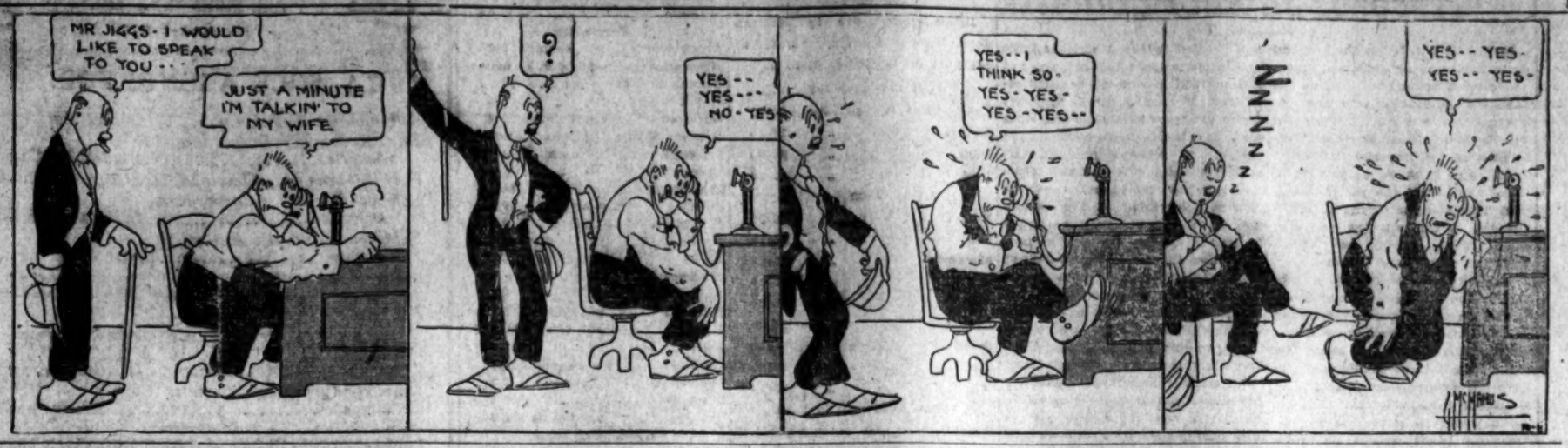


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## How Wars Have Ended

### The Sun's Eclipse Ended One

By Arthur Brisbane

Wars have ended in many strange ways. In ancient France the barbarous King assured his wife that if he won a certain battle he would give her God the credit and become a Christian. He did win, bowed his head, and was baptised.

* * *

More than a thousand years before that victory two ancient armies about to destroy each other observed a darkening of the sun's face. An eclipse had begun. Both armies took that as a sign, called the war off and went home.

* * *

The great Cyrus of Persia, accompanied on his last killing by Croesus, the world's richest man, captured a young Prince, drunk, in his tent.

The lad's mother warned the Persian not to kill her son. But he did kill him.

The savage queen having caught Cyrus, cut off his head and plunged it into a goat skin filled with the blood of his soldiers, saying: "For once, drink all the human blood you want." That ended the great Cyrus.

* * *

But nowhere in history will you find anything more dramatic than the capturing in the darkness of the night, from the clouds and the air above the earth, of the message giving the text of Germany's answer to Wilson, sent out into the atmosphere from the great German wireless station at Nauen.

The most important message ever sent in this world was not carried by the ancient messenger, with boots and spurs, or over telegraph wires, or through the mail. The message that spoke in the name of "The German Government," with no reference to the Imperial Government, was cast out into the atmosphere of the night as you might throw a stone into the ocean. Covering the face of the earth it was picked up, written out and published before it had reached its destination, and it was handed to the President as he sat in his box at the opera.

That is the response of modern science, more romantic than the battle ended by the sun's eclipse, more mysterious even than the closing of the waters and drowning of their pursuers after the fleeing Israelites had passed with dry feet over the bed of the sea.

* * *

On the island of St. Helena, one hundred and two years ago, Napoleon said to Las Cases, "In the present state of things, all Europe can become in fifty years Cossack or Republican."

It would interest Napoleon if he could come back now and see how all Europe is becoming Republican—not in fifty, but in a hundred years from the date of his conversation with Las Cases.

* * *

Cossack power is gone, or going, whirling in a maelstrom of revolution and anarchy, dangerous to Russia, not to the outside world.

The control of Germany by one individual Prussian family representing in this century mediaeval methods is passing. Germany will remain, nations are not destroyed. Their peoples and their genius persist. But the monument that Bismarck built, with a Hohenzollern at the top, and a nation in uniform at the bottom, is about to be swept away, like a house of sand built by a child on the edge of the sea.

* * *

Out in Lake Michigan, not far from the bluff on which Milwaukee built Juneau Park, this strange and interesting thing has been discovered:

At the bottom of the lake, below the waters that lie placid and quiet, a great river rushes swiftly on its course, never touching the top of the lake, traveling mysteriously below, as the Gulf stream travels through the ocean.

The people of Milwaukee may sink pipes to tap this invisible river of pure water for the city's use.

* * *

There is text for a preacher's sermon. In human nature, covered and hidden by the placid veneer of our civilized life, are rushing rivers of ancient power, forces inherited from our ancestors, possibilities that we forget or never knew.

If we could reach them and use them, bringing up to the surface of life the buried, hidden energy, we might supply fresh power to existence and make it worth while.

## Big Numbers And Their Universal Use

By Garrett P. Serviss

"'A' claims that a billion has ten figures the world over; 'B' says that only in America and France it has ten figures, and that in all other countries it has thirteen, thus: 1,000,000,000,000. Please oblige us with an answer.—F. H. F."

Neither "A" nor "B" is quite right. A billion has ten figures in France and America, and their colonies, or dependencies, and generally throughout Latin countries. It has thirteen figures in England and Germany, and generally, though not universally, in their colonies and dependencies. The first system will certainly be the one finally to survive everywhere on account of its incomparably greater utility and convenience.

There was a time, even after the world became civilised in the modern sense, when a million and its second power sufficed for the convenient notation of any number practically used, even for astronomical magnitudes and it seems not to have occurred to the inventors of the Anglo-German billion, which is a million-million, that men would ever wish, or need, to employ in ordinary mental operations such conceptions of number as are contained in the terms trillion, quadrillion, quindillion, sextillion, etc.

**Some Dizzy Totals**

These were treated as virtual abstractions which simply suggested, vaguely, enormous, ungraspable numbers, and under the rule by which a billion was made to consist of a million multiplied by itself, or raised to the second power, a trillion became the third power of a million, a quadrillion the fourth power, and so on, so that by a few swift leaps the scale of numeration disappeared in the clouds of incomprehensible immensity.

To see how this system works, and how it renders everything above a trillion, or at most a quadrillion, utterly unmanageable, apply the rule a few successive times. Thus: a billion (Anglo-German), equals 1,000,000 x 1,000,000 or 1,000,000,000,000; a trillion equals 1,000,000 x 1,000,000 x 1,000,000, or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000; and so on, a sextillion becoming a row of thirty-seven figures, while a vigintillion, the highest named numeral period, contains a hundred and twenty-one figures, being a million raised to the twentieth power!

On the other hand, the Franco-American system uses 1,000 instead of 1,000,000 for the base in calculating the higher periods, a billion being the second power of 1,000, a trillion the third power of 1,000, etc., so that the higher periods, up to quintillions, or even sextillions, are manageable, and, so to speak, usable. For instance, the weight of the earth in tons is expressed in sextillions on this system, whereas by the other system it must be expressed in the relatively cumbrous form of "thousands of trillions."

**American System**

Our system also avoids the break made by the other at the point where ten is exchanged for a thousand as the basal number whose successive powers are thenceforth to denote the numeral periods in rising order. Thus 100 is 10x10, and 1,000 is 10x10x10, or 100x10, but beyond 1,000 the tens are no longer used as factors, but a jump is made to 1,000 as the base, and that is employed but once, viz: to form a million by taking the second power of 1,000. The very next step consists in abandoning the thousand and substituting the million; thus vastly increasing the interval between the following periods, so that in order to indicate convenient intermediate numbers between a million and a billion (English) one is obliged to employ such locutions as "thousands of millions," "tens of thousands of millions, "hundreds of thousands of millions" just for lack of the logical intervening stop that is neatly furnished by the French billion.

It is true that our system (the French) also changes its base, but it does so only once, viz., from tens of thousands, the latter being retained until the highest period is reached.

The growth of the power of the trained mind to form a definite conception of the gigantic numbers represented by the higher numeral periods (say, up to sextillions, in the Franco-American system) is one of the most striking proofs of the vast advance that mankind has made intellectually within a few thousand years past. In fact, this advance is properly to be correlated with change of status from savagery to civilisation, a change whose time-rate is variable.


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## Kato On Germany

(Continued from Page 6)

ought to read the history of European diplomacy,' and I retorted that whether I read the book or no is my own business, that it did not take an old age to see that Germany's conduct in this case was an uncalled-for and unwarranted interference, and that I could not convey to my Government a message which was made in such an irregular manner.

**Cold Shouldered By Wilhelm**

"Later, when the Kaiser paid a visit to the Court of Saint James a large banquet was given in the King's palace to which all the representatives of the foreign nations were invited. There were cordial greetings all around, but the Kaiser, while courteous to others, turned the cold shoulder to me, and left the chamber, without taking any notice of me.

"Among the secret papers published by the Lenin-Trotsky Government a short time ago there were many documents which made it clear beyond doubt that it was the Kaiser who had circulated that baseless rumor that Japan had been seeking an alliance with Mexico in order to subjugate the United States.

"It is quite fresh in our memory that upon his departure from Yokohama, after the commencement of hostilities between Japan and Germany, Count Rex, the German Ambassador to Tokio, refused to shake hands with Secretary Yoshida who had gone to the pier to give him a send-off, but had the rudeness to say to him: 'Germany will never forget you, Japan.' All this well typifies the proverbial German baseness and treachery and we can congratulate ourselves not only for Japan but for the whole world that Fate has recoiled upon Germany's own head the curses and intrigues which she had so heinously thrown broadcast upon the rest of the world."


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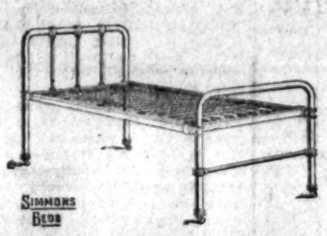


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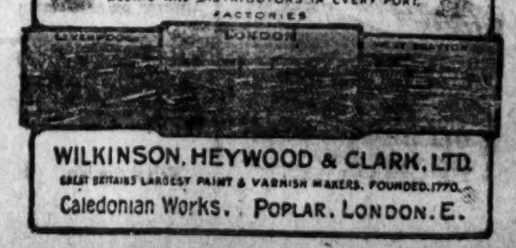


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## Philippine News Notes

Ensign A. V. Holmes, U.S.N., and 15 others died of exposure after 24 days at sea in an open boat, which landed 14 survivors of the U.S. Shipping Board liner Dumaru on the coast of Samar, November 22. The Dumaru was struck by lightning after leaving Guam for Manila and the cargo of gasoline exploded, setting fire to the steamer. The survivors landed on the east coast of Samar in terrible condition as they had been ten days without food or water.

The Dumaru carrying a crew of 46 left San Francisco September 12 with a cargo of gasoline, dynamite and naval stores. The ship left Guam October 16, taking Ensign Holmes as a passenger. When 20 miles from the port, the liner was struck by lightning disabling the wireless and setting fire to the cargo. Three boats were launched and but one has been accounted for. Of the 32 starting in the boat landing at Samar, 16 died of exposure and starvation and two were drowned in landing.

* * *

Over G.$200,000 was raised in Manila during the United War Work Campaign. Of the amount, $50,000 was raised by the Archbishop of Manila, $20,000 each by the Masonic bodies, Elks Club, and Y.M.C.A. The Chinese community contributed $15,000.

* * *

Indirectly hinting the desire of the Filipino people to sever their political relation with the United States and to establish a free and independent government of their own, the Philippine legislature, in a joint session November 20, passed a resolution congratulating President Wilson "for the brilliant success obtained by the United States in the terrible war just ended" and took occasion to state "that the rights of small nations be forever secured and guaranteed, that the people desiring to be free, be liberated and allowed to establish, without fear or hindrance, a government of their own choosing and change it at will when so demanded by their own interests, and that the weak be not at the mercy of the strong."

* * *

Trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands is not export trade within the meaning of the Webb act, passed by congress April 10, 1918, and entitled "an act to promote export trade and for other purposes," according to a statement by the department of commerce at Washington to which was referred the question as to whether the law applies to associations engaged in trade between the American mainland and United States' overseas possessions, such as the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, etc., or to associations engaged in import trade.

* * *

Mrs. Alice McKay Kelly, formerly of the Bua girls' school at Baguio is now the secretary of the American Cooked Food Service, Inc., with central offices in New York, the object of which is to deliver to homes meals which have been cooked at the central stations of the organization.

* * *

According to data compiled by the department of agriculture and natural resources, the mineral production of the Philippine Islands for the year 1917 is valued at about three million gold dollars. The value of metals mined is calculated to be G.$1,420,444.19 and that of non-metallic minerals G.$1,582,500.

* * *

The sealing of radio apparatus on board merchant vessels has been discontinued. All ships coming to the Philippines provided with radio apparatus will not now be required to put down their antennae as soon as they come within the jurisdiction of the Philippines.

### S.V.C. CHANGES

The following changes in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps are reported in the Municipal Gazette:

"A" Company, British.—Upon the recommendation of the Commandant a commission as Second Lieutenant is authorised for issue to Mr. E. W. Godfrey.

Staff.—Upon the recommendation of the Commandant, the transfer of Captain C. D. Pearson of The Engineers to the post of Engineer Staff Officer and Corps Quartermaster, during the absence on leave of Captain C. H. Godfrey, is authorised.

The Engineers.—During the staff appointment of Captain C. D. Pearson, the Engineers will be under the command of Lieut. J. T. W. Brooke.

# League Of Nations Idea Absorbs Japan Publicists

It will be noted that the proposal as to a League of Nations is more and more attracting the attention of Japanese publicists, who are discussing the question in all its aspects. Dr. Tachi, Professor of International Law at the Imperial University, Tokio, who is to be despatched to Europe to attend the peace conference as a member of the Japanese mission, in an interview with the Nichi Nichi, speaks as follows regarding a League of Nations:

"Among the more important subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming peace conference will be the proposals as regards a League of Nations and freedom of the seas. The object of a League of Nations is to solve all international disputes by means of its stipulations. According to what is advocated by an American peace society, of which Mr. Taft is president, the League of Nations will be called upon to perform the following functions:

"All disputes between countries subscribing to the League which cannot be solved by means of ordinary negotiations are either to be referred to the court of arbitration for compromise or to the international judicial court for decision. In the event of a country having commenced a hostile act against another country without having recourse to the intervention of the international judicial court of the court of arbitration all the countries signatory to the League are to bring military and economic pressure to bear on the defaulting country. The economic pressure to be exerted on the latter will include suspension of treaties designed to give economic benefits to the people of the defaulting country, prohibition of the whole or part of trade with the country, etc. It will be noted that the pressure is of a very important and strong nature and these stipulations will be framed with the object of making the decision of the international judicial court effective.

"The peace conference among other things will be called upon to consider and determine various details, such as the right of command of international troops, the way in which the cost of an expedition is to be borne among the signatories to the League, etc., in case military pressure is to be applied to the defaulter. It will be observed that among the sponsors of the League of Nations proposition the opinion is gaining ground that as great efforts as possible should be made to refer all international disputes to arbitration without sending them to the judicial court. It is maintained that an international crisis is apt to arise while the tension exists over a dispute but when it is submitted to arbitration time is likely to mollify the feelings of the disputants and materially contribute to the maintenance of peace even without counting on the finding of the arbitrators.

"Judging from the great enthusiasm with which the proposal is advocated by the Americans there can be little doubt that a League of Nations will become an accomplished fact in one form or another. There is a possibility, however, that with the bringing forward of the League of Nations proposal the uselessness of a defensive and offensive alliance among some of the Powers subscribing to the League may be mooted. The Japanese ought to bear in mind and study the possible effect that the consummation of such a proposition will have on the Anglo-Japanese alliance. From the Japanese standpoint it is desirable that the prohibition of the export of industrial raw materials should not be prohibited in any circumstances.

"Another important problem awaiting solution at the peace conference is freedom of the seas so ably championed by President Wilson. This stipulation aims at placing navigation of the seas free from danger and insecurity which exist at present and involves alterations of the provisions of international law which obtain now. The conference will have to deal with abolition of the seizure of private property, of contraband of war, of blockade of trade, as well as questions relating to the attack on merchantmen and the planting of mechanical mines. These are some of the more important problems which the peace conference will be called upon to discuss and as they will have vital bearings on the interests of Japan as much on those of other countries it will be necessary for the Japanese to carefully study these questions."

### First Reserves Shoot

Entries for the annual shooting meeting of the First Reserves, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, closed yesterday. The shoot will be held Saturday and Sunday.

### Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan: Mr. and Mrs. M. Maejima, Mr. and Mrs. Kogawa, Mrs. N. Yabe and child, Miss V. E. Woods, Messrs. K. Takayagi, K. Nanba, T. Kodama, S. Hiroe, K. Nakayasu, K. Ugai, R. Hayashi, S. Imai, Fuah, I. Tomura, J. H. Green, W. H. John, Cas[illegible] S. Koorsoff, [illegible]poff, J. [illegible] redo, C. H[illegible] and [illegible].

Per I.-C[illegible] Kingsing from Tsingtau: Mr. Grey and Master P. Hunts.

Per C.M. s.s. Haimchi from Foochow: Messrs. Murphy, C. L. Chen and Lin.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Wright and child, Messrs. H. P. Waaman and Robbins.

### Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru for Japan: Messrs. E. Sakihama, Roave, Malcolm and C. F. Zen.

## Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on December 3, 1918.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | „ | 16-20 |
| Pork | „ | 25-30 |
| Veal | „ | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 16-18 |
| Cod | „ | 14-16 |
| Mandarin | „ | 30-40 |
| Mackerel | „ | 20-25 |
| Pomfret | „ | 18-20 |
| Salmon | „ | 18-20 |
| Samli | „ | none |
| Sole | „ | 15-20 |
| Whitebait | „ | 20-25 |
| **Game, Poultry And Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | $2.00-2.50 |
| Duck | „ | 40-70 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 20-24 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 16-18 |
| Geese | each | 80-$1.00 |
| Hare | „ | 35-40 |
| Partridge | „ | 35-40 |
| Pheasant | „ | 50-60 |
| Pigeons | „ | 15-16 |
| Plover | „ | none |
| Quail | „ | 14-16 |
| Snipe | „ | 14-16 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 35-40 |
| Teal | each | 12-14 |
| Wild Duck | „ | 25-30 |
| Wild Geese | „ | 40-50 |
| Wild Pigeons | „ | 10-12 |
| Woodcock | „ | 40-50 |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apricots | per lb. | none |
| Apples | „ | 15-20 |
| Bananas | „ | 5-6 |
| Cherries | „ | none |
| Chestnuts | „ | 10-12 |
| Figs | per doz. | none |
| Grapes | per lb. | 15-20 |
| Lemons | each | 7-8 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Mongosteens | per doz. | none |
| Melons | each | none |
| Oranges | per lb. | 7-10 |
| Peaches | „ | 10-14 |
| Pears | „ | 10-15 |
| Persimmons | „ | none |
| Peoboes | „ | none |
| Plums | „ | none |
| Pumeloes | „ | 15-20 |
| Pineapples | „ | 5-10 |
| Strawberries | „ | none |
| Walnuts | „ | 12-14 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | each | 2-3 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | none |
| French Beans | per lb. | 16-18 |
| Broad Beans | „ | 6-8 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Cabbage | each | 4-5 |
| Carrots | „ | 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | „ | 50-60 |
| Celery | per bunch | 10-12 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 6-8 |
| Green Corn | each | 2-3 |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | none |
| Onions | „ | 6-7 |
| Parsnips | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Potatoes | per picul | $1.70-$2 |
| Peas | per lb. | 15-16 |
| Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Tomatoes | „ | 5-6 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| **Grain And Flour** | | |
| Flour American | per 50 lbs. | $5.50 |
| Flour Australian | „ | $4.20 |
| Flour Shanghai | „ | $2.20 |
| Rice | per 200 lbs. | $7.00 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottle | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | „ | 17 |
| **Fodder** | | |
| Barley | per 114 lbs. | $2.55 |
| Bran | „ | $2.20 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton Tls. | 19.00 |
| Stove Coal | per ton Tls. | 20.50 |
| Firewood | per 50 bundles | $1.00 |
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| Per 100 articles | | $3.00-4.00 |

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.


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Scripps-Booth Corporation, Detroit..... Scripps-Booth Cars
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**Business and Official - - Notices - -**

(Second Section)

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大陸報

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918

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### NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

Exporters are hereby notified that this Consulate-General is now advised that all import licenses issued by the War Trade Board, Washington, after October 1, 1918, are no longer subject to expiration within ninety days, but will remain in force until the entire shipment is made or until revoked.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.
Shanghai, November 30, 1918.
20322

### Banks, Take Warning! Check Lost!

One check for a considerable amount on the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, dated November 27th, 1918, to the order of Yang Wei-pox.

All banks are hereby warned not to negotiate above check.

Suitable reward will be given for return of this check to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.

Shanghai, December 4th, 1918.
20367

### NOTIFICATION

**Architects' Plans for Proposed General Post Office, Peking**

The Chinese Postal Administration invites architects to submit competitive sketch plans for new General Post Office Buildings to be erected in Peking.

The author of the set of sketch plans placed first will be required to proceed with the carrying out of the buildings.

Two premiums of $1,000 and $500 will be awarded for the designs respectively placed second and third by the committee of adjudicators.

In adjudicating upon the designs the committee appointed by the Administration will have the assistance of a professional assessor.

A plan of the site, with copy of the Conditions and Instructions may be obtained on written application to

The Postal Commissioner,
Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai.

Applications must be accompanied by a deposit of $20, which amount will be refunded on receipt of a bona fide design, or on return of the plan and conditions within a fortnight.

Sketch plans, and documents concerning same, are to be sealed and endorsed "Proposed General Post Office, Peking," and forwarded to

The Co-Director General,
Directorate General of Posts,
Peking,

by registered post, to reach their destination on or before 28th February, 1919.

By Order of the
Co-Director General,
W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.
Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 2nd December, 1918.
20239

### Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, Dec. 5th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

DR. W. L. HALL,

on

"TOUCHES OF LIFE IN CHINA."

The Meeting is open to the Public.
ISAAC MASON,
*Hon. Secretary.*
20351

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| | Per ton. |
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| House Coal No. 1..... | $25.00 |
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Shanghai, Dec. 5, 1918.
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### UNION CHURCH

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Collection in aid of Organ Maintenance Fund.
20358

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Tenders are invited for the supply of the above material for the year 1919.

Intending tenderers can obtain blank lists for the purpose to fill in with prices, upon application at the Company's offices, 75, Avenue Dubail.

Standard samples are at the disposal of tenderers for inspection at the Company's Storeroom on week days during office hours.

The tender lists filled in with the prices should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to the General Manager of the Company, so as to reach him not later than Sunday, 15th December, 1918.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest nor any tender.

M. COURSIER,
General Manager.
20352

### The Lewis Nurseries

The undersigned having purchased from the Proprietress, Mrs. C. F. Johnston, the goodwill, stock, furniture, fixtures and effects of the business of a Florist recently carried on by her at 95 Szechuen Road and 375 Avenue Joffre under the style of "The Shanghai Nurseries" the business will be continued by us under the style of "The Lewis Nurseries" and we solicit a continuance of the patronage of the public. Our telephone is Central 2565. All orders for flowers, floral decorations, and plants will be executed with the utmost dispatch.
Shanghai, 28th November, 1918.

J. M. LEWIS,
(L. Suzuki) 鈴木良郎
(Kou Yung Kee) 顧永記
20290

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World-Famous Cellist Virtuoso

**Miss Katherine Campbell**
Noted American Pianist

**Prof. Gerard Zalsman**
Famous Baritone
and
**Mrs. Powell**
Distinguished Local Pianist

*On Saturday, December 7th*
at 9.15 p.m.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Management: J. GENIN
20320

### SCOTCH WHISKIES

Buchanan's Red Seal
Buchanan's Black and White
Buchanan's Royal Household
Buchanan's 15 yr. Old Liqueur
Crawford's Special Reserve

**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**
CENTRAL 2021

### Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

### For Sale

Aqua Ammonia Fortis B.P.
Acetic Acid Glaciale B.P.
Liver of Sulphur.
THE CHEMICAL TRADING COMPANY,
Y2061 North Szechuen Road.
20244

### Winter Notice

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Roads, are now prepared to supply to their patrons and the public their well-known GAME PIES, PORK PIES, BRAWNS, PORK SAUSAGES, PRIME FRESH and CORNED BEEF, FRESH and PICKLED PORK. All orders will have prompt and careful attention. Pass books on application.
Shanghai, 5th Dec., 1918.
20361

### WHITE PINE COUGH SYRUP

(with or without Tar)

An old and popular preparation for Colds and Coughs.

It expels the mucus from the chest and lungs, giving quick relief.

Don't allow a Cold in the head to work down into the chest—have White Pine Syrup on hand. It tastes nice, and is very suitable also for children.

**60 cents and $1.20**
**Mactavish & Company, Ltd.**
Chemists: opposite the Garden Bridge

### TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

### W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1299 BROADWAY & 611 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

### Underwood's

# $120

We have just received a shipment of Model 4 machines which we are able to offer at the attractive price of $120.

These machines are of the highest grade, rebuilt by the New York factory and are sold to you fully guaranteed for a period of one year.

It is economy combined with satisfaction to buy these machines.

Phone Central 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Phone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

### SPEEDOMETER

is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

### MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

### Tonnage for Europe

S.S. "TAIKO MARU" for MARSEILLES
S.S. "FUKU MARU" for LONDON

For particulars, please apply to
THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Export Department).
Tel. North 167.
20344

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P. D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, one large unfurnished room for residence or office: steam heat, private modern bath, hardwood floor. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.
20315

TO LET, very desirable, detached, seven-roomed residence, with garden and garage, Western district, rent Tls. 125. Further particulars from J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20319

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 10

### APARTMENTS

**WINDSOR HOUSE**
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 433.

**CONNAUGHT HOUSE**
8 Quinsan Gardens
To let with board large and small well furnished rooms, every convenience, accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

**TO LET**
167 Bubbling Well Road
A large comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached; suitable for married couple or two friends. Use of tennis, garage, stable and telephone.

ROOM and BOARD in well-furnished modern house, Wayside district. Good cooking, quiet street and moderate terms. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.
20369 D.11.

MOST comfortable home offered two bachelor friends in private residence. Thorough good table. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.
20347 D.6.

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a godown-keeper (Chinese). Must speak good English and produce guarantee and references. Reply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED by an American firm for a short time, an experienced steno-typist. Apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.
20337 D.5.

TEACHER and general assistant (Chinese) required for English Methodist College, Ningpo, for next academic year, to teach English, mathematics, scripture, etc. Good salarly for really suitable man. Apply to Principal, giving full information, including age, experience, qualifications, references, etc.
20283 D.4.

### MISCELLANEOUS

BRITISHER, shortly leaving for home, would undertake buying for local stores, throughly understands the local demands. Communicate by letter to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS.
20340 D.5.

### EDUCATIONAL

FOREIGNERS doing business in China must know Pekinese. I have a quick method in teaching. Apply to Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.
20355 D.7.

### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns in Canton Road. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
20366 D.11.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

MARRIED COUPLE desire comfortable furnished room, facing south, with separate bath and board, in a cheerful home, at moderate terms. State full particulars. Reply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.
20359 D.5.

WANTED immediately, one or two small furnished or unfurnished rooms with bathroom attached; must be Central. No boarding-house or private family need apply. Address to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.
20345 D.6.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, with good knowledge of bookkeeping, correspondence, fire insurance and typing, seeks position. A.1. references. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.
20371 D.6.

YOUTH, with practical knowledge of stenography, accounting, general office work, desires position. Apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.
20364 D.7.

WANTED, position by Japanese who has experience in translation and interpretation. Seeks for position in European or American office. Please apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.
20329 D.6.

YOUNG MAN at present employed seeks position to better himself. Has good office training, with A.1. references. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.
20333 D.7.

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Twelve H.P., 4-Cylinder HUMBER touring car, furnished with electric lights; in excellent condition. Owner leaving for home at the end of December. For further particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Phones, West 1312, 1202.
20363 D.7.

WANTED to buy, a small, two-bunk, light-draft houseboat. State price to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.
20365 D.7.

FOR SALE, new sable coat (cross-seam sleeves), full length. Also new pieces good jewelry. Apply Room 318, Palace Hotel.
20357 D.7.

FOR SALE, motor-cycle with side-car; Militaire model; 10-12 h.p., 4-cylinder, 3 speeds. Artillery wheels. All tires (3½") good. Electric light. Just thoroughly overhauled and in first-class condition. 36/40 miles per gallon. Shanghai Taels 500. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.
20370 D.11.

FOR SALE, almost new, upright grand piano. Rich tone and touch. Cost $900, will sell for Tls. 400, or near offer. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.
20348 D.5.

ADVERTISER has a few pointer pups for sale. Also one lady's pony for Tls. 80. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.
20330 D.5.

INTERNATIONAL Savings Society Bond, five months fully paid. Already drawn reimbursement. Owner leaving. What offers to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.
20340 D.5.

FOR SALE, one new, lady's, American wardrobe trunk, price $90. Apply to Box 323, THE CHINA PRESS.
20332 D.7.

WANTED, old letters or envelopes sent by post from Shanghai to Hongkong, or vice versa, or between other coast ports, prior to 1862. High prices paid. Apply 30 Kwen Ming Road.
20331 D.5.

FOR SALE, one "Republic" motor truck, with complete, strong finished body. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.
20309 D. 7.

FOR SALE, Victor Victrola No. XI, with about 100 records, very fine selection, nearly 50 "Red Seal," $350. Reply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.
20269 D.4.

FOR SALE: A five-passenger, four-cylinder Buick, self-starter with complete electric accessories, used only a year, in excellent condition. Appy to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 4, 1918.

**Money And Bullion**

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 8/1½=Tls. 3.90
@ exch. 73=Mex. 5.35
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
@ 122=Tls. 81.97
@ 73=Mex. $112.29
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.65
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 267
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1818
Native Interest ..... Tls. .11

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver ..... 48¾d.
Bank Rate of Discount .... 5%
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr. 25.98
Ex. N. Y. on London ... T.T. $4.76½

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

London ..... T.T. 5/2
London ..... Demand 5/2½
India ..... T.T. 345
Paris ..... T.T. 671
Paris ..... Demand 674
New York ..... T.T. 123
New York ..... Demand 123¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 66
Japan ..... T.T. 43
Batavia ..... T.T. 292
Singapore ..... T.T. 45½

**Banks Buying Rates**

London ..... Demand 5/3
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/4½
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/4½
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/5
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/5½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 702
New York ..... o/d Docy. 124½
New York ..... 4 m/s. 127½

**Roubles Exchange**
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,100 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $12.50

**Customs House Exchange Rates For December**

Hk. Tls. 3.52 @ 5/1½ £1
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ 663 Francs 7.39
" 0.74 @ 121½ Gold $1
" 1 @ 43½ Yen 2.54
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.26
" 1 @ — Roubles —

## BANK OF ENGLAND

*Reuter's Service*

London, November 28.—According to returns the Bank of England Rate of Discount is 5 percent and the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities is 16 percent.


**The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.



**"BICKERTON'S"**
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.



**British-America Assurance Co.**

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.


## *Stock Exchange* Transactions

Shanghai, December 4, 1918.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**
Langkats Tls. 19.00
**Unofficial**
Telephone Tls. 78.50 cash
Shanghai Lands Tls. 69.00
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 195.00 Dec.
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.50 Dec.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 127.50 March.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 120.00 Dec.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 140.00 Dec.
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 7.75 Dec.

## *Sharebrokers' Association* Transactions

Shanghai, December 4, 1918.

**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**
Telephones Tls. 78.00 cash
**Unofficial**
Shanghai Docks Tls. 131 Dec.

## Shanghai Piece Goods Market

**Local Market**

Very much the same conditions as reported last week, have prevailed during the period under review, tight money and high rates of interest ruling, but at the close these things appear to be easier and some demand is noticeable; orders which have been withheld are being placed, the dealers deciding apparently that the bottom has been reached. The better feeling was particularly noticeable this morning at the Yuen Fong auction, where the limited quantity of goods offered was eagerly competed for and the range of prices was advanced all round. Japanese and local makes have also improved and it is to be hoped a clearer view of the actual situation of the world's markets is now possible to our native friends, and further that they have by this time cast aside all doubts as to who has been talking true during the past fifty months. Certainly the darkness was lightened at the recent celebrations and the right spirit was shown by the Chinese in their hearty co-operation in the festivities. The arrangement of China's internal troubles continues to occupy the attention of the President and ministers, the contention seems to be that each side declares the past acts of the other to be unconstitutional and the difficulty is to settle the matter now without loss of face. The long drawn out struggle is most disastrous to the country at large.

## Rubber Outputs

| | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| Alma | 32,000 | 32,500 |
| Amherst | 5,400 | — |
| Anglo-Dutch | 61,000 | — |
| Anglo-Java | 177,000 | — |
| Ayer Tawah | 24,000 | 24,300 |
| Batu Anam | 26,700 | — |
| Bukit Toh Alang | 11,244 | 11,500 |
| Bute | 14,800 | — |
| Chempedak | 8,700 | 9,500 |
| Chemor | 19,854 | — |
| Cheng | 17,433 | 16,578 |
| Consolidated | 44,287 | — |
| Dominion | 36,936 | 31,006 |
| Gula Kalumpong | 66,000 | 86,500 |
| Java Consolidated | 59,000 | — |
| Kamunting | 20,414 | — |
| Kapala | 12,410 | 11,871 |
| Kapayang | — | — |
| Karan | 7,400 | — |
| Kota Bahroe | 30,245 | — |
| Kroewoek | 46,000 | — |
| Langkat | 71,986 | — |
| Padang | 22,806 | — |
| Permata | 5,602 | — |
| Pengkalan | 15,647 | 17,695 |
| Repah | 16,000 | 18,000 |
| Samagaga | 15,100 | — |
| Semambu | 14,042 | — |
| See Kee | — | — |
| Senawang | 44,200 | *33,176 |
| Shanghai-Malay | — | — |
| Shanghai-Klebang | 12,537 | 12,270 |
| Shanghai-Kelantan | 15,500 | — |
| Shanghai-Seremban | 11,038 | 12,137 |
| Shanghai-Pahang | 9,017 | 12,094 |
| Shanghai-Sumatra | 61,150 | 52,960 |
| Sua Manggis | — | — |
| Sungala | 8,555 | 11,291 |
| Sungei | 20,050 | 22,071 |
| Taiping | 16,625 | — |
| Tanah Merah | 29,900 | — |
| Tebong | 60,000 | 75,000 |
| Ulebri | 5,726 | 5,293 |
| Ziangbe | 61,000 | — |

*Decrease due to excessive rains.

## Exchange Market Report

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon in their Exchange Circular for the week ending December 4, write as follows:

Exchange.—The London and New York maximum prices of silver remain at 48⅝d. and G.$1.01½ respectively. During the week our local rate for T/T on London has risen 1¼d. to 5/2d. Owing to offerings of tonnage for December there has been a fair amount of export paper on our market. Our local gold dealers have reduced their holdings of T/T on London by re-sales. At the close our market is firm for cash/December—but the rise in rates makes very little difference to forward rates which are still based on the parity of silver from America and there were buyers of T/T on London among the Banks at 5/0⅝d. for January delivery. As indicated in our last circular the inclination of local gold dealers to sell out their holdings of T/T on London has brought easier money in native circles. The gold dealer's outstandings are still large so that a fair market may be expected for December. Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 20,200,000 is nearly Tls. 1,000,000 higher than last week. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at $12,540,000 is also higher to the extent of $210,000.

## Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. in their Cotton Market Report for the week ending December 5, write as follows:

Chinese Cotton.—Our market, since our last issue, continued downward, allowing a further decline of Tls. 1.50, per picul to be recorded. Such a situation may to a certain extent be said to have evolved through sympathy with the lower rates prevailing at present both in Mid-Americans and Indians.

The volume of business consummated, during the week just ended, though not a record one, may be set down as having been quite considerable owing to a multitude of shorts covering. Notwithstanding the feverish activities, generally attendant on such occasions, the resultant effect of which, ordinarily tends to instill and encourage a firmness if not an advance in the rates, yet it is remarkable that the reverse has been experienced in that the tendency seems more inclined to a weaker than a firmer outcome.

This circumstance has engendered a diversity of opinion in the trade as to the cause of such a deviation from its natural course but the main reason may be ascribed to the monetary stringency now prevalent and it would be well to bear in mind that the pendulum of rates many swing back at any time the present general monetary tightness begins to relax. Tone of the market, weak.

**Liverpool**
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis .....27.56d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal.15.68d.
Price of Good-Middling ...22.48d.
Price of Good-Middling last reported .....22.07d.
Tone of market, steady.
**New York Market**
Price of Mid-American, January .....24.75d.
March .....23.95d.
Market, steady.
**Indian Market**
Broach, new crop, Rs. 552 per candy.
Market, steady.

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, November 28.—Today's Rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot, 2s. 4¾d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 4¾d. sellers.
Tendency of market, quieter.
Previous quotation, London, November 27:
Spot, 2s. 4¾d. paid.
January to June, 2s. 4¾d. buyers.
Tendency of market, firmer.

## COTTON MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, November 28.—Today's Cotton prices were:
Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot .....22.37d.
November .....21.14d.
January .....16.95d.

# U.S. AIR PLANES FOUGHT WELL IN ARGONNE PUSH

### Boche Flyers Were Brought Down By The Dozen As Infantry Romped On

### GREAT RACE FOR BALLOONS

### Captain Climbed Out On Burning Plane And Hung By Lift Wire During Descent

(*From The Stars And Stripes, Oct.* 4)

The first day of the Argonne battle was a great day for America's flying men. They brought down boches by the dozen, and when a balloon started skyward it was a tussle to see who would get it first. The laurels were divided among several. One lie tenant brought down nine balloons during the first three days of the fight, and on the first day he brought down five enemy planes in five minutes.

The work of the observation planes was as important as that of the pursuit planes. Many a German battery wondered at the accuracy of the American guns; many an ammunition dump went up in smoke as the airmen directed the artillery fire.

**Bullet Pierces Gas Tank**

A captain and a lieutenant were flying at a high altitude when a stray bullet from the enemy lines pierced the gas bank, setting their plane on fire. The flames enveloped the pilot and the machine volplaned earthward. The captain climbed out of the flames onto the left wing and hung by the lift wire until he felt his feet touch the earth, then he released his hold on the wire and was hurled several yards, receiving a few minor bruises.

The machine turned over and was in flames, but that did not stop the observer from rescuing his pilot. He rushed into the flames and dragged the unconscious pilot from the burning machine, but the gas flames had done their work during the descent and the pilot died soon after.

A pilot lieutenant was engaged in contact work when his plane was hit by machine-gun bullets and he was forced to land. He alighted inside the German lines, but was unaware of it until he saw several boches come out of a wood toward him. His engine was still in motion, so he pulled open the throttle, rose again, barely passed over a clump of trees and landed 50 yards inside the American lines. Two hours after his forced landing he was again up in the air.

**Lights In No Man's Land**

Yet another lieutenant was attacked by five enemy planes and forced to light in No Man's Land. He landed safely, got under cover, and later made his way into the American lines, where he obtained a chaplain and two men and returned to aid a lieutenant who was also shot down in No Man's Land. The lieutenant was dead when they found him, and the little party stood by until the fallen aviator was buried. It was under fire continuously for over an hour.

One airman came down with his machine disabled. Owing to the fog screen below he thought he was in German territory. He smashed his machine against a barbed wire fence so that the enemy could not make ready use of it, and a few moments later learned that he had landed within the American lines. The ground on which he landed had belonged to the boches an hour before.

Our air loses were very light compared with our victories. One group had 23 victories in one day without a single casualty.


**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE!**

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

**AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**

No. 8 Kiukiang Road



**Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.**

(CHEFOO, CHINA)

Established Over 30 Years

**New Premises Open December 9th, 1918**

465 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

(Corner Chihli Road)

A large selection of several kinds of Red and White Wines, also Brandies.

Awarded Certificates and Gold Medals at the Panama Exposition and Nanking Exhibition.

Dr. Stafford M. Cox certifies these Wines and Brandies as free from adulteration

**Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.**

Phone 4467 — Shanghai

FOR PRICE LIST

20343


# Business and Official Notices


**SAEY TAI**

TAILOR

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

**Monday, December 2nd.**

We shall commence our Great Clearance SALE

30% Discount off all goods

**For two weeks only**

COMPRISING

Suitings for Winter, Indigo Blue Serges, Fancy Tweeds, Waterproof Cloth, Over-Contings, Best Quality Tweed Suits. All materials are from the best home firms, and in the latest designs and colourings.

Also General Provisions Importers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

'XMAS SALE

P.350/1 Nanking Road, Shanghai Telephone 3358.

20313



**All Kinds of Furs**

Special Furs, Necklets, Muffs, Best quality Black Fox Skins, and all kinds of Black Furs. A variety of Skin Coats.

First-Class Goods.
MODERATE PRICES.

**S. MING KEE**

370 Nanking Road, 'Phone C. 2835

Sole Agent.

20286



**Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij tot Mijn,-Bosch-en Landbouw-Exploitatie in Langkat.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

As the alteration of our Statutes in accordance with the Resolutions passed at our last General Meeting has been sanctioned by the Government of the Netherlands Indies, the New Companies have now to be registered here and it is anticipated that the scrip will be ready early in January. These Companies will be registered as The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company, Limited, and The Shanghai Exploration and Development Company, Limited.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st December, both days inclusive, and the scrip in the New Companies will be issued to those Shareholders on the Register on that date in accordance with the Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
Gen ral Agents.

Shanghai, 22nd November, 1918.

20226



**NOTICE**

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist for diseases and operations of throat, nose and ears has resumed his consultation hours from 2-4 p.m.
103 Szechuen Road.

19690



**EXPORTERS ATTENTION!!!**

Why do you pretend to look wise? You really don't know those Chinese Guys. Experts are far and few between. Doeskins, Goatskins, Bristles, are not so keen to move from Szechwan, well packed and selected, until it costs you bitter experience for goods collected. And then you'll surely think of "Born in '1915," of Bristles Doeskins, Goatskins, and of "Still Existing."

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.



**COAL**

Our prices for December have been reduced:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best House Coal | No. 1 | per ton | $26 |
| " " " | " 2 | " | 24 |
| " " " | " 3 | " | 22 |
| " Kitchen " | " 1 | " | 23 |
| " " " | " 2 | " | 21 |
| Hongay Anthracite | " 1 | " | 33 |
| " " | " 2 | " | 31 |
| Honan | " 1 | " | 29 |
| " " | " 2 | " | 28 |

Weight, Quality and Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

Phone, Central 3255.

Order books on application.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE,

128A Szechuen Road.

19927



**DR. OKS., M. D.**

SPECIALIST for diseases and operation of eyes, ears, throat and nose.

9—11 a.m. and 1—4 p.m.
3 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. Central 1801.

20246



**Calculator Machines for Sale**

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE

**Continental Import & Export Company**

8 MUSEUM ROAD.

16867



**Chen Chan Tai & Co.**

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of produce: sable, ermine, otter, beaver, mink, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, raccoon, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox skins, etc., all of superior quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goatskin rugs in large sizes. Our furs are *superior* and *moderate in price.*

No. 133, Honan Road, Shanghai.

Telephone No. 2933.

19782



**Now is the Moment!**

If you want to buy a first class nicely situated dwelling house in

**TSINGTAO**

or if you need a furnished or unfurnished flat for the

**Summer Season 1919**

Please apply to
J. TH. MONCHEN,
House Agent,
TSINGTAO.

20318



**HONMA HOSPITAL,**

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases.


## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS. | Local | Express R. | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R | Local | Fast Local | Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep. | .. | 7.55 | 9.10 | 9.40 | 12.45 | 18.25 | 17.15 | 23.00 |
| SOOCHOW.....dep. | .. | 9.41 | 11.22 | 12.20 | 14.55 | 18 16 | 19.20 | 1.08 |
| WUSIH.....dep. | .. | 10.31 | 12.24 | 13.41 | 15.54 | 19.27 | 20.20 | 2.10 |
| CHANGCHOW...dep. | 6.30 | 11.22 | 13.16 | 15.08 | 16.48 | .. | 21.25 | 3.10 |
| TANYANG.....dep. | 8.05 | 12.09 | 14.11 | 16.16 | 17.41 | .. | .. | .. |
| CHINKIANG.....dep. | 9.16 | 12.52 | 14.55 | 17.17 | 18 22 | .. | .. | 5.06 |
| NANKING.....arr. | 11.19 | 14.15 | *16.35 | 19.20 | 19.50 | .. | .. | 6.50 |
| PUKOW.....dep. | .. | .. | 18.30 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TSINANFU.....dep. | .. | .. | 17.46 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TIENTSIN arr. | .. | .. | 6.00 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| CENTRAL dep. | .. | .. | 7.20 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PEKING.....arr. | .. | .. | 19.30 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| STATIONS. | Local | Fast Local | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R. | Express R. | Local | Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKING.....dep. | .. | .. | 16.45 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TIENTSIN arr. | .. | .. | 19.20 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| CENTRAL dep. | .. | .. | 21.45 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TSINANFU.....dep. | .. | .. | 8.15 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUKOW.....arr. | .. | .. | 6.00 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| NANKING.....dep. | .. | .. | *7.35 | 8.00 | 11.45 | *14.20 | 16.55 | 23.00 |
| CHINKIANG.....dep. | .. | .. | 9.00 | 10.10 | 13.30 | 16.06 | 18.16 | 1.00 |
| TANYANG.....dep. | .. | .. | 9.36 | 10.59 | 14.12 | 16.41 | 19.08 | .. |
| CHANGCHOW...dep. | 7.00 | .. | 10.34 | 12.13 | 15.06 | 17.39 | 20.20 | 3.06 |
| WUSIH.....dep. | 8.15 | 7.10 | 11.26 | 13.08 | 16.00 | 18.29 | .. | 4.1 |
| SOOCHOW.....dep. | 9.35 | 8.08 | 12.23 | 14.54 | 17.01 | 19.21 | .. | 5.19 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr. | 12.15 | 10.15 | 14.20 | 17.50 | 19.00 | 21.0) | .. | 7.0 |

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep. | 6.20 | 8.10 | 10.20 | 12.15 | 14.40 | 16.20 | 18.10 | 19.55 | 21.30 | SHANGHAI NORTH..dep. | 6.10 | 7.30 | 10.05 | 12.25 | 14.00 | 15.30 | 17.30 | 19.10 | 20.45 |
| KIANGWAN dep. | 7.17 | 8.37 | 11.17 | 13.42 | 15.07 | 16.47 | 18.37 | 20.2) | 21.57 | KIANGWAN dep | 6.21 | 7.41 | 10.16 | 12.36 | 14.11 | 15.41 | 17.41 | 19.21 | 20.56 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr. | 7.25 | 8.45 | 11.25 | 13.50 | 15.15 | 16.55 | 18.45 | 20.30 | 22.05 | WOOSUNG FORTS..arr. | 6.45 | 8.05 | 10.40 | 13.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 | 18.05 | 19.45 | 21.20 |

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R | Slow | Coolie & Goods | Local | Express R | Local | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North ..... dep. | .... | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10.00 | .... | 14.50 | 15.50 | ... |
| Jessfield ..... dep. | .... | 7.51 | 9.16 | 10.23 | .... | 15.06 | 16.06 | .... |
| Siccawei ..... dep | .... | 7.58 | 9.23 | 10.38 | .... | 15 13 | 16 13 | .... |
| Langhwa Junction ..... dep. | .... | 8.15 | 9 40 | 10.53 | .... | 15.30 | 16.29 | .... |
| *Shanghai South ..... dep.* | .... | *7.45* | *9.10* | *10.20* | *13.35* | *15.00* | *16.00* | *17.55* |
| *Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.* | .... | *8.15* | *9.40* | *10.53* | *13.52* | *15.30* | *16.29* | *18.12* |
| Songkiang ..... dep. | .... | 8.59 | 10.48 | 12.02 | .... | 16 07 | 17.42 | .... |
| Kashai ..... dep. | .... | 9.51 | 11.52 | 13.28 | .... | 16.53 | 18 49 | .... |
| Kashing ..... dep. | 7.40 | 10.25 | 12 30 | 14.35 | .... | 17.22 | 19.20 | .... |
| Yehzah ..... dep. | 8.45 | 11.05 | 13.15 | 15.50 | .... | 17.53 | .... | .... |
| Changan ..... dep. | 9.46 | 11.41 | 14.00 | 16.50 | .... | 18 24 | .... | .... |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 11.10 | 12 50 | 15.25 | 18.30 | .... | 19.19 | .... | .... |
| Zahkou ..... arr. | 11 35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19.00 | .... | 19.35 | .... | .... |

| STATIONS | Local | Local | Fast R | Slow | Local | Coolie and Goods | Express R | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou ..... dep. | .... | .... | 6.30 | 7.55 | .... | 9.20 | 14.10 | 15.30 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | .... | .... | 7.00 | 8.30 | .... | 10.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 |
| Changan ..... dep | .... | .... | 8.04 | 9.48 | .... | 11.40 | 15.20 | 17.36 |
| Yehzah ..... dep | .... | .... | 8.41 | 10.31 | .... | 12.39 | 15.51 | 18.40 |
| Kashing ..... dep | .... | 7.15 | 9.28 | 11.22 | .... | 14.10 | 16.30 | 19.30 |
| Kashai ..... dep. | .... | 7.48 | 9.53 | 11.55 | .... | 14.48 | 16.52 | .... |
| Songkiang ..... dep | .... | 9.05 | 10.47 | 12.59 | .... | 16.08 | 17.40 | .... |
| *Lunghwa Junction ..... dep* | *8.18* | *10.38* | *11.38* | *14.08* | *15.33* | *17.23* | *18.23* | .... |
| *Shanghai South ..... arr.* | *8.35* | *10.55* | *11.55* | *14.25* | *15.50* | *17.40* | *18.40* | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction ..... dep | .... | 10 30 | 11.35 | 14.05 | .... | 17.18 | 18.20 | .... |
| Siccawei ..... dep. | .... | 10.39 | 11.44 | 14.14 | .... | 17.28 | 18.29 | .... |
| Jessfield ..... dep | .... | 10.46 | 11.51 | 14.21 | .... | 17.37 | 18.36 | .... |
| Shanghai North ..... arr | .... | 11.00 | 12.05 | 14.35 | .... | 17.55 | 18.50 | .... |

**KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao.... | dep. | 6.50 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 18.35 | Zahkou..... | dep. | — | 10.10 | 12.25 | .... | 17.20 | .... | Zahkou..... | dep. | — | 10.10 | 12.25 | .... | 17.20 | .... |
| Kenshangmun .. | dep. | 7.10 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 18.50 | Hangchow..... | dep. | 7.30 | 10.40 | 12.45 | 14.55 | 17.50 | 19.15 | Hangchow..... | dep. | 7.30 | 10.40 | 12.45 | 14.55 | 17.50 | 19.15 |
| Hangchow..... | dep. | 7.20 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16.30 | 19.00 | Kenshangmun .. | dep. | 7.42 | 10.57 | 12.57 | 15.12 | 18.07 | 19.27 | Kenshangmun .. | dep. | 7.42 | 10.57 | 12.57 | 15.12 | 18.07 | 19.27 |
| Zahkou..... | arr. | — | 9.40 | 12.10 | .... | 16.55 | .... | Konzenchiao.... | arr. | 7.55 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 18.20 | 19.40 | Konzenchiao.... | arr. | 7.55 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 18.20 | 19.40 |

R. Restaurant Car.

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

*Head Office:*
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.

*Bankers:*
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Ilollo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taiping |
| Delhi | Manila | (F. M. S.) |
| Foochow | Medan | Tavoy (Lower Burma) |
| Haiphong | New York | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bankok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papoote | |
| Hankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir Nationall d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano
Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ..... 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
*Court of Directors:*
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Penang |
| Bangkok | Johore | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | Kuala-Lumpur | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Harbin | New York | Vladivostock |
| Iloilo | Peking | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) ..... | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 26,960,000 |
| | Kpg. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head office:* Petrograd.
*Paris office:* 9, Rue Boudreau.
*London office:* 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Harbin | Peking |
| Chanchun | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Dairen | Nicolayowsk | Vladivostock |
| Harlan | O/Amur | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

31 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital ..... $541,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidental Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... | $60,000,000.00 |
| Paid-Up Capital .... | $12,279,800.00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | $1,298,552.80 |
| Special Reserve Fund | $1,898,933.68 |

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifong | Hankow |
| Changchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dalny | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Kiukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hsuchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtau | Yangchow | Chungking |

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account and Dollar Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam.

*President:*
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office:* Yokohama, Japan.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ... | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | Yen 42,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen 24,300,000 |

*London Bankers:*
The London County and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Los Angeles | S. Francisco |
| Buenos Ayres | London | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonoseki |
| Dalny | Mukden | Singapore |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hongkong | New York | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Osaka | Tokio |
| Kaiyuen | Peking | Tsinanfu |
| Kobe | Rangoon | Tsingtau |

*SHANGHAI BRNANCH*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully paid)..... | H.$2,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | H.$ 240,000.00 |
| Investment reserve fund | H.$ 40,000.00 |

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Ast. Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

*Head Office:*
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital and Surplus ..... | U.S. $6,500,000 |
| Undivided Profits ..... | U.S. $1,713,000 |

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

*London Office:*
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

*San Francisco Office:*
232 Montgomery Street.

*Far Eastern Branches*
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore,
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

*West Indian and Central American Branches:*
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso,

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head office:* SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars acording to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve ..... Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru,

Bankers:
*London:* Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
*New York:* The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

I. KENJOH, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed Capital ..... | 1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 459,000 |

Head Office 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Handy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis (Mauritius) |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Kelantan) Rangoon |
| Galle | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | Singapore | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH
Manager.
26, The Bund.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Hanager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 4,650,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4668 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ..... $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... 266,000.00

*Head Office: Shanghai*
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

*Branches:*
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit
Boxes For Rent

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tegal |
| Djember | Penang | Telok-Betong |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Tjilatjap |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Weltevreden |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | |
| Langsa | Singapore | |
| Makassar | Soerabaya | |
| Medan | | |

*London Bankers:*
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondeents at the principal placies in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tales and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

## THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CHINA

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a Specialty. We issue Demand Draft, T/T, Letters of Credit Buying and Selling Specie, Etc., Etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills Discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

## 中 華 匯 業 銀 行

## CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

*Head office: Tientsin*

Subscribed Capital ..... $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... $1,020,000

*Managing Director:*
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang |
| Shanghai | Soochow |
| Peking | Wusieh |
| Hankow | Hangchow |
| Nanking | Ningpo |
| Yangchow | Shaohsing |
| Hsuchow | Canton |
| Pengpu | Hongkong |
| | Tsinkiangpu |

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. .... | $645 |
| Chartered ..... | £80 CNI |
| Russo-Asiatic ..... | Tls. 280 |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton ..... | $385 B. |
| North China ..... | Tls. 116 B. |
| Union of Canton .... | $850 |
| Yangtsze ..... | $205 B. |
| Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. ..... | Tls. 26½ S. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire ..... | $160 B. |
| Hongkong Fire ..... | $340 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Def ... | Tls. 158 |
| Indo-China Pref .. | |
| "Shell" ..... | 123/- B. |
| Shanghai Tug (o) .. | Tls. 33½ |
| Shanghai Tug (f) .. | Tls. 37½ |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping ... ..... | Tls. 10 B. |
| Oriental Cons ..... | 21/- |
| Raub ..... | $2½ |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock ... | $163 |
| Shanghai Dock ..... | Tls. 130 B. |
| New Eng. Works .. | Tls. 25 |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf ... | Tls. 97½ S. |
| Hongkong Wharf ... | $100½ B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 80 B. |
| China Land ..... | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Land .... | Tls. 60½ |
| Weihaiwei Land .... | Tls. 3 |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd. | $14 B. |
| China Realty (ord.) | Tls. 66 |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 50 |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo ..... | Tls. 200 |
| E-wo Pref ..... | Tls. 97½ |
| Laou-kung-mow .... | Tls. 134 |
| Oriental ..... | Tls 60 |
| Shanghai Cotton .... | Tls. 141 |
| Kungyik ..... | Tls. 16.10 |
| Yangtszepoo ..... | Tls. 8 |
| Yangtszepoo Pref ... | Tls. 90 |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tiles ..... | Tls. 25 |
| China Sugar ..... | $96 B. |
| Green Island ..... | $8.90 Sa. |
| Langkats ..... | Tls. 19 S. |
| Major Bros ..... | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra .. | Tls. 110 B. |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holts ..... | $13 B. |
| Llewellyn ..... | $30 |
| Lane, Crawford ..... | $97½ B. |
| Moutrie ..... | $33 |
| Watson ..... | $51 B. |
| Weeks ..... | $13½ |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma ..... | Tls. 7½ B. |
| Amherst ..... | Tls. 0.55 B. |
| Anglo-Java ..... | Tls. 8½ |
| Anglo-Dutch ..... | Tls. 4 |
| Ayer Tawah ..... | Tls. 18 |
| Batu Anam 1913 .... | Tls. 0.70 |
| Bukit Toh Alang ... | Tls. 2 |
| Bute ..... | Tls. 0.80 |
| Chemor United ..... | Tls. 1 B. |
| Chempedak ..... | Tls. 7½ |
| Cheng ..... | Tls. 2.10 |
| Consolidated ..... | Tls. 2½ B. |
| Dominion ..... | Tls. 7½ |
| Gula Kalumpong ... | Tls. 6½ B. |
| Java Consolidated ... | Tl 15 |
| Kaniunting ..... | Tls. 5½ |
| Kapala ..... | Tls. 0.50 |
| Kapayang ..... | Tls. 27 |
| Karan ..... | Tls. 10½ |
| Kota Bahroes ..... | Tls. 5½ |
| Kroewoek Java .... | Tls. 16 |
| Padang ..... | Tls. 9½ B. |
| Pengkalan Durian ... | Tls. 4 B. |
| Permata ..... | Tls. 2½ |
| Repah ..... | Tls. 0.82½ |
| Samagagas ..... | Tls. 0.65 |
| Seekee ..... | Tls. 1 |
| Semambu ..... | Tls. 0.80 B. |
| Senawang ..... | Tls. 8 B. |
| Shanghai Kiebang ... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Shanghai Malay ... | Tls. 6 |
| Shai Malay pref ... | Tls. 10 |
| Shanghai Pahang ... | Tls. 1½ |
| Sungala ..... | Tls. 1.02½ |
| Sungei Duri ..... | Tls. 7 B |
| Sua Manggis ..... | Tls. 3.90 |
| S'hai Kalantan ..... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Shanghai Seremban . | Tls. 0.60 B. |
| Taiping ..... | Tls. 1½ B. |
| Tanah Merah ..... | Tls. 0.95 |
| Tebong ..... | Tls. 15 |
| Ulobri ..... | Tls. 2½ |
| Ziangbe ..... | Tls. 4.95 |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I and E. Lumber | Tls. 250 B. |
| Culty Dairy ..... | Tls. 10 B. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $2 |
| Shanghai Trams ... | Tls. 66½ B. |
| Shanghai Gas ..... | Tls. 24 |
| Horse Bazaar ..... | Tls. 25 |
| Shanghai Mercury .. | Tls. 80 |
| S'hai Telephone .... | Tls. 80 S. |
| S'hai Waterworks .. | Tls. 170 |

S., Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

**Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road**

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. ..Dec. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Dec. 6
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ....Dec. 7
For Europe, etc:
Per P. & O. s.s. Dunera ....Dec. 6
For United Kingdom:
Per B. & S. s.s. Stentor ....Dec. 10

MAILS DUE.
From U.S. and Canada:
Per O.S.K. s.s. Mexico M. Dec. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 7

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 5 — | Tacoma, etc. | Africa Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Dec. | — — | Vancouver | Bessie Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Dec. | 7 — | San Franrisco | Colombia | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Dec. | 21 — | San Francisco | Shinyo Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| Dec. | 22 — | Seattle, etc. | Fushimi Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. | 23 — | Vancouver | Key West | Br. | C.P.R. |
| Dec. | 24 — | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.R. |
| Dec. | 29 — | Seattle, etc. | Kashima Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Jan. | 4 — | Tacoma, etc. | Arabia Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Jan. | 12 — | San Francisco | Nanking | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Jan. | 19 — | San Francisco | Korea Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| Jan. | 31 — | San Francisco | Siberia Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| Jan. | — — | Vancouver | Melville Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Feb. | 1 — | San Francisco | Ecuador | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Feb. | 9 — | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Feb. | 11 — | San Francisco | Tenko Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| Mar. | 8 — | San Francisco | Shinyo Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 6 — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Yamashiro M. | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. | 7 — | Moji, Kobe & Osako | Yawata Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. | 10 — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. | 11 — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. | — — | Kobe | Tamba Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. | 13 — | Nagasaki | Penza | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| Dec. | 14 — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. | 17 — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Kokura Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. | 18 — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Takeshima Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

### FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ——— | — | London, etc. | Yokohama Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| ——— | — | London, etc. | Kaga Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. | 15 — | Marseilles | Ganges Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Dec. | 15 — | Calcutta, etc. | Nizam | Br. | J. M. & Co. |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 5 | 11.00*A | Amoy, H'kong & C'ton | Sunning | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. | 5 | 11.00* | Amoy | Changchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. | 5 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Klangteen | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. | 5 | M.N. | Wenchow | Kwangchi | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. | 6 | 3.00 | Amoy | Tamsui | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. | 6 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. | 6 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. N.S.S. Co. |
| Dec. | 6 | — | Hongkong | Mexico Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| Dec. | 6 | — | Hongkong | Kwangtee | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. | 8 | — | Hongkong | Kashima Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Dec. | 8 | D.L. | Swatow & Hongkong | Yingchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. | 8 | — | F'chow, K'lung & Takao | Keelung Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| Dec. | 10 | D.L. | Hongkong & Canton | Sinkiang | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. | 10 | — | Hongkong | Key West | Br. C.P.R. |
| Dec. | 12 | D.L. | Amoy, H'kong & C'ton | Suiyang | Br. B. & S. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 5 | 10.00* | W'hai, C'foo & Tientsin | Shuntien | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. | 5 | — | Chinwangtao | Upolu | Jap. K. M. A. |
| Dec. | 6 | noon | Chefoo & Tientsin | Kingsing | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. | 6 | — | Tientsin | Hsinchi | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. | 6 | noon | Tsingtao & Dairen | Kobe Maru | Jap. S.M.R. |
| Dec. | 7 | 10.00* | W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin | Fengtien | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. | 8 | 9.00* | Tsingtao | Toko Maru | Jap. S.M.R. |
| Dec. | 10 | 3.00 | Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. S.M.R. |
| Dec. | 13 | 4.00 | Vladivostock | Penza | Rus. R.V.F. |
| Dec. | 13 | — | Tsingtao & Dairen | Kohoku Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 5 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kiangyu | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. | 5 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Tachang Maru | Jap. N. K. K. |
| Dec. | 5 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Luenho | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. | 6 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Suiwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. | 6 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. | 6 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Tafoo Maru | Jap. N. K. K. |
| Dec. | 7 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Chungking | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. | 7 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Nanyang Maru | Jap. N. K. K. |
| Dec. | 9 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kutwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. | 10 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Tuckwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. | 10 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Ngankin | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. | 11 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. | 12 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Hwahlee | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. | 13 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Loongwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. **Kiangyu**, Captain Wm. Phillip, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,668, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, December 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) (Freight Telephone No. 250.)

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain, Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, December 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha**, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Gray, will leave on **Friday, December 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, December 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha**, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, December 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Monday, December 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, December 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, December 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee**, tons 1,151 will leave on **Thursday, December 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findeison will leave on **Friday, December 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

### For Southern Ports

**WENCHOW.**—The Str. **Kwangchi**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**AMOY.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Changchow**, Captain J. Robinson, will leave on **Thursday, December 5**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

**AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, December 5**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 6**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. **Kwangtee**, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**AMOY.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Friday, December 6**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, December 6**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **The Osaka Shosen Kaisha**, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.**—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **Friday, Dec. 6**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, December 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, December 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, December 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**MARSEILLES via HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.**—The Steamer **Ganges Maru**, Captain T. Ichikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, December 15**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

### For Northern Ports

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Shuntien**, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, December 5**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.** — The **Kailan Mining Administration**, s.s. **Upolu**, will despatched on **Thursday, December 5**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

**TIENTSIN DIRECT.**—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Fengtien**, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, December 7**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**DAIREN via TSINTAU.**—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, December 13**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

### For Foreign Ports

**TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Thursday, December 5**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' Jetty on the same day. For freight or passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Saturday, Jan. 4**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.


# C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

**For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. There steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.*

**For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

*Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate, Thursday.*

**For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.**—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

*Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.*

**For Ningpo.**—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

*Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.*

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.



# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
BY the New, 14,000 Ton Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

| For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu | | For Hongkong and Manila | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Colombia ..... | Dec. 7 | S.S. Ecuador ..... | Jan. 11 |
| S.S. Venezuela ..... | Jan. 3 | S.S. Colombia ..... | Feb. 8 |

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

| For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta | | For San Francisco via Cobu and Honolulu | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Colusa ..... | Mar. 12 | S.S. Colusa ..... | May. 1 |

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"



# O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
*Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government*
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
( Subject to Alteration )

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore)
GANGES MARU ..(8,400 tons) Capt. J. Ichikawa, Dec. 14 Dec. 15

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
arr. leave.
AFRICA MARU....(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Dec. 4 Dec. 5

FOR HONGKONG
MEXICO MARU ...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Dec. 5 Dec. 6

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen).
KOHKOU MARU..(5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Dec. 11 Dec. 13

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
KEELUNG MARU..(3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Dec. 6 Dec. 8

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI



# JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road



# CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

S.S. "KEYWEST" *
Sails
from Shanghai for Singapore, Via Hongkong
15th December
from Shanghai for Vancouver 15th January
*Cargo Only.
TO CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE
via VANCOUVER
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
S.S. "MONTEAGLE"
Sails from Shanghai about December 24th
Bookings now being made
DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD
Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.



# T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TENYO MARU ..... | For San Francisco | November 30 |
| SHINYO MARU ..... | For San Francisco | December 21 |
| KOREA MARU ..... | For San Francisco | January 19 |
| SIBERIA MARU ..... | For San Francisco | January 31 |
| TENYO MARU ..... | For San Francisco | February 11 |
| SHINYO MARU ..... | For San Francisco | March 8 |

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager*,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
'Phone Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)



# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" AND "CHINA"
(15,000 TONS) (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * S.S. "NANKING" ..... | JAN. | 12th |
| S.S. "CHINA" ..... | FEB. | 9th |

* S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "NANKING" ..... | DEC. | 24th |
| S.S. "CHINA" ..... | JAN. | 22nd |

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773



"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

## SHIPPING

# N.Y.K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

### ( Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles:

| | Tons | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAGA MARU ..... | 12,500 | Capt. N. Segawa, | Dec. 15 |
| YOKOHAMA MARU ... | 12,500 | Capt. K. Okamoto, | Dec. 26 |

**AMERICAN LINE**
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FUSHIMI MARU ..... | 21,000 | Capt. T. Irisawa, | Dec. 22 |
| KASHIMA MARU ..... | 19,000 | Capt. E. Tozawa, | Dec. 29 |

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE** (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YAMSHIRO MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. Y. Nakajima, | Dec. 6 |
| CHIKUGO MARU ..... | 5,000 | Capt. M. Taniguchi, | Dec. 10 |
| KOKURA MARU ..... | 5,000 | Capt. G. Ohta, | Dec. 17 |

**MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YAWATA MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. S. Kawai, | Dec. 7 |
| OMI MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. M. Machida, | Dec. 11 |
| KUMANO MARU ..... | 19,500 | Capt. S. Saito, | Dec. 14 |
| TAKESHIMA MARU ... | 4,500 | Capt. R. Arakida, | Dec. 18 |

**KOBE TO SEATTLE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAMO MARU ..... | 16,000 | Catp. R. Shimidzu, | Dec. 26 |

**FOR JAPAN**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TAMBA MARU ..... | 12,500 | Capt. S. Shiyoa, | Dec. 21 |
| KAMAKURA MARU ... | 12,500 | Capt. K. Nishijima, | Dec. 21 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KASHIMA MARU ..... | 19,000 | Capt. Y. Tozawa, | Dec. 10 |
| KAISHIMA MARU ..... | 19,000 | Capt. Y. Tozawa, | March 5 |

**FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUWA MARU ..... | 21,000 | Capt. J. Teranaka, | Jan. 25 |

**AUSTRALIAN LINE**
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TANGO MARU ..... | 14,000 | ——— | Dec. 31 |
| NOKKO MARU ..... | 10,000 | ——— | January |
| KITANO MARU ..... | 16,000 | ——— | Feb. — |

**CALCUTTA LINE**
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokahama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homewrd voyage).

**BOMBAY LINE**
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.


## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

| Express 5. | Luxe 1. B. S. | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | Luxe 2. B. S. | Mail 4. B. | Mail 102. B. s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1645 | 300 | 0 | dep. Peking arr. | 2204 | 1950 | 1020 |
| 1925 | 685 | | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | 1935 | 1700 | 720 |
| 1931 | 640 | 84 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | 1930 | 1658 | 710 |
| 1940 | 650 | | arr. Tientsin-East dep. | 1920 | 1645 | 700 |
| .. | 23 0 | 524 | arr. Mukden dep. | 2 04 | .. | 1040 |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. B. s. | | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | Mail 4. B. s. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | 2115 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East arr. | — | 624 | 1612 |
| 725 | 2125 | — | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | — | 615 | 1602 |
| 745 | 2145 | — | | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | — | 60 | 1547 |
| 1148 | 121 | — | 78 | dep. Tsangchow dep. | — | 139 | 1221 |
| 1457 | 449 | — | 148 | dep. Techow dep. | — | 2137 | 926 |
| 1801 | 752 | — | — | arr. Tsinanfu dep. | — | 1745 | 640 |
| 7. | : | — | 220 | : | — | : | 8. |
| 810 | 815 | — | — | dep. Tsinanfu arr. | — | 1726 | 1812 |
| 1039 | 1081 | — | 266 | dep. Taianfu dep. | — | 1453 | 1542 |
| 1300 | 1318 | — | | arr. Yenchowfu dep. | — | 1152 | 1311 |
| 1315 | 1335 | — | 318 | dep. Yenchowfu arr. | — | 1142 | 1256 |
| 1556 | 1637 | — | 377 | dep. Lincheng dep. | — | 846 | 1032 |
| 1818 | 1835 | — | — | arr. Hsuchowfu dep. | — | 620 | 810 |
| 9. | : | — | 420 | : | — | : | 10. |
| 630 | 1855 | — | — | dep. Hsuchowfu arr. | — | 545 | 2007 |
| 1156 | 2325 | — | 523 | arr. Pengpu dep. | — | 050 | 1442 |
| 1206 | 2345 | — | | dep. Pengpu arr. | — | 030 | 1432 |
| 1657 | 412 | — | 600 | dep. Chuchow dep. | — | 2013 | 928 |
| 1848 | 600 | — | 631 | arr. Pukow dep. | — | 1830 | 728 |

| Fast 6. | | | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | Fast 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 720 | | | 0 | dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. | | 1626 |
| 1420 | | | 193 | arr. Shanghai-North dep. | | 910 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 930 | 1350 | 2130 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 630 1230 2000 | 530 | 1110 | 1800 | d. Lincheng a. | 810 1410 2100 |
| 1032 | 1455 | 2232 | a. Tsiningchow d. | 528 1125 1858 | 638 | 1219 | 1908 | a. Tsochuang d. | 702 1302 1952 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

**Conventional Signs.**

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 | = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, November, 1918.


**Large Display Advertisements**
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**


## *Shipping Items*

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru (Shanghai - Yokohama Line) with mails will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Saturday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru (Pacific Line) with mails will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Saturday. She leaves for Hongkong the next day.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Tientsin for Hongkong on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kweilin will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive on Saturday morning. She leaves for San Francisco via ports the same day.

## Sailed from Shanghai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **For London, etc.** | | |
| Sussex | Nov. | 1 |
| Shidzuoka Maru | Nov. | 12 |
| Aki Maru | Nov. | 22 |
| **For San Francisco** | | |
| Korea Maru | Nov. | 8 |
| Ecuador | Nov. | 9 |
| Siberia Maru | Nov. | 17 |
| China | Nov. | 24 |
| Tenyo Maru | Nov. | 30 |
| **For Seattle** | | |
| Katori Maru | Oct. | 29 |
| Suwa Maru | Nov. | 29 |
| **For Tacoma** | | |
| Andes Maru | Nov. | 9 |
| Justin | Nov. | 8 |
| Grayson | Nov. | 26 |
| **For Vancouver** | | |
| Stanley Dollar | Nov. | 14 |
| Harold Dollar | Nov. | 17 |
| Madras | Dec. | 1 |
| **For Marseilles:** | | |
| Paul Lecat | Nov. | 17 |
| Yesan Maru | Nov. | 17 |
| Shinfuku Maru | Nov. | 26 |

## *Launch Services*

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, December 10, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Friday, December 13, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R. V. F. s.s. Peza will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

## Siccawei Weather Report

3.—Ovecast, misty, drizzling weather in the Yangtsze Valley. Southerly breezes in Chihli. Northerly winds on our coasts and in South. The barometers have fallen in the North. The anticyclone has concentrated over the Valley of the Hwai and shows a tendency to decrease in intensity.

4.—Overcast, mist yweather. Barometer falling. Moderate Northerly breezes.

Wednesday, December 4, 1918.

| Weather | 4 A.M. | 9 A.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm... | 768.58 | 769.20 |
| Bar. at Centg., inches. | 30.36 | 30.28 |
| Variation for mm 24h | −3.32 | −3.70 |
| Variation for mm 12h | −1.61 | −1.27 |
| Wind—Direction ..... | ENE | ENE |
| Wind—Kilom per hour | 17 | 14 |
| Wind—Miles ..... | 10.6 | 8.7 |
| Temperature—Cen ... | 9°4 | 13°6 |
| Temperature—Fah ... | 48.9 | 56.5 |
| Humidity co; ..... | 99 | 94 |
| Nebulosity 5-10 ..... | 1 | 10 |
| Rainfall mm ..... | — | — |
| Rainfall inches ..... | — | — |

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | USA | Rus. | Jap. | Rus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today** | | | | | | | |
| Amoy and Hongkong | Sunning | .. | 10.0 | .. | .. | .. | |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | | | 21.00 |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo | Shuntien | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| Amoy | Changchow | 10.00 | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. | 9.30 |
| Amoy, Hongkong and Canton | Sunning | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.30 |
| Honakong | Kwangtes | 1.00 | 17.0 | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shuntien | | 9.00 | .. | | .. | |
| Wenchow | Kwangchi | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Pakning and T'tsin | Train | .. | 17.00 | . | .. | .. | 17.0 |
| T'tsin (Daily except Sunday | | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Via Train | .. | 17.00 | . | .. | .. | .. |
| Ningpo | Kiangtsen | .. | 15.00 | . | .. | .. | .. |
| **Tomorrow** | | | | | | | |
| Japan Ports | Yawata maru | 8.0 | 17 00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Chefoo | Kingsing | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.30 |
| Chefoo and Tientsin | do | .. | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via S. U. A. | Colombia | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 1.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan Ports | Yamashiro m. | 10.00 | 10.30 | .. | .. | .. | 9.30 |
| Japan and America via Moji | Yawata maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.00 | 19.30 |
| Amoy | Tamsui | 14.00 | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | 19.3 |
| Dairy | Kobe maru | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.30 |
| Japan & America v Nagasaki | Yamashiro m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.0 | 19.30 |
| H'kong, S.Ports, A'dia, Straits, Ceylon, India & E'pe v. Suez | Dunera | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| **Saturday, Dec. 7.** | | | | | | | |
| Swatow and Hongkong | Yingchow | 21.00 | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe | Colombia | 14.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.00 |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsi | Fengtien | | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo | Fengtien | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada Honolulu, U.S. & Europe | Colombia | .. | .. | 12.00 | .. | .. | 12.00 |
| **Monday, December 9.** | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong | Sinkiang | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Japan & America via Nagasaki | Chikugo maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.00 | 19.30 |
| **Tuesday, December 10.** | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom via Suez | †Ete tor | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

† Parcel only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Letters and boxes with declard value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10. a.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

## Men-of-War In Port

| Action | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Gun | Mas | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WTW | ——— | ——— | Snipe | Br. g-b. | | | | |
| M.M.B. | Oct. 10 | —— | Villalobos | Am. g-b. | | | | |
| W.T.W. | ——— | ——— | Nightingale | Br. g-b. | | | | |
| P&OBI | Oct. 18 | —— | Sel. Caboto | It. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Kiangsi | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Litchoan | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Tsoutai | Chi. cr. | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Kansien | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Lienkien | Chi. g-b | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Houpong | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| BNB | Nov. 8 | —— | Kinsha | Br. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | Nov. 15 | —— | Chienan | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | Nov. 11 | —— | Fukong | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| OD | Nov. 18 | —— | Uji | Jap. g-b. | | | | |
| SP | ——— | —— | Sumida | Jap. g-b. | | | | |

## Arrivals

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 4 | — Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 4 | — Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S. Co. |
| Dec. 4 | — Foochow | Hsinchi | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. 4 | — Swatow | Tamsui | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 4 | — Hankow | Luenho | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. 4 | — Chefoo | Kingsing | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Dec. 4 | — Chinwangtao | Upolu | Jap. | K.M.A. |
| Dec. 4 | — Japan | Yawata Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 4 | — Japan | Toyko Maru | Jap. | |

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 4 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. 4 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kiangtoo | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. 4 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Woosung | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 4 | — Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Takeshima Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 4 | — Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 4 | — Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S. Co. |


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# Soochow's Celebration To Be Talked Of For Years

## They Say It Was First Time In Ten Centuries Banks Were Closed

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, November 30.—Some one has said that it is hard to get Soochow to move, but this is one time that she has moved as never before. The people of all classes have joined in this celebration of the Allied victory with a zeal that shows their earnestness. Soon after the signing of the armistice, the schools got together and had a big lantern parade with quite a number of elaborate pieces and marched through the city amidst the firing of crackers and the music of bands.

Soon after this the officials of the city invited the citizens of the Allied countries to a tea and they celebrated together the glad event. This was a most enjoyable occasion and is a token of the closer relationship and good feeling between these countries.

But the most elaborate of all the celebrations was the one which has just passed here tonight. The Chamber of Commerce arranged for a very large lantern parade composed of the volunteers in the city and the various fire fighting organisations. A parade was held on Friday evening and visited several of the Mission stations and business places, showing their esteem and good wishes.

The big parade was this evening. The participants first gathered at the athletic field at Waung Foo Chi and then marched direct to the Soochow University grounds, marched in, around the campus and out again, the whole procession requiring nearly two hours to come and go, though they did have to wait a while for some of the units of the parade to get together. Just the passing out of the parade after they had all assembled required over forty-five minutes.

The parade was made up of the various units of the volunteers and the fire companies, consequently uniforms of khaki and helmets of brass were to be seen throughout the procession.

The number in the procession was variously estimated but the commander of the whole thing, Mr. Wai, estimated that there were at least four thousand in line and some say even as many as five thousand. These were chiefly men in business and we were told that the stores did not do business today because their employes had a holiday, some adding the information that this was the first time such a thing had been known for four thousand years. We are sorry that we cannot vouch for this information, but we do know that it was a great occasion and one that will be talked of as the greatest event in Soochow for many a year.

There were six or eight brass bands and a number of buglers and drums and Chinese music of great variety.

The lanterns defy description. Possibly the most spectacular things were the several dragons, each one some forty or fifty feet in length. The bearers were expert in making them follow the ball that they were attempting to get hold of and when the whole lot of them got out on the University athletic field and had a competition, it certainly was a rare sight. The twists and turns were wonderful to behold.

There were three or four pagodas that were well done and that attracted much attention. Possibly the largest one piece was a representation of an electric street car. It was especially good. Quite a number of intricate movable pieces were in the parade and were much admired by the large crowd of spectators. There were some forty horsemen in line and ten or twelve men riding bicycles.

The Chamber of Commerce were hosts today to the American community, and entertained at a most delicious feast most of the American men in the city. The feast was served in the splendid building belonging to this organisation and was presided over by Mr Baung Tiensung, the President of the Chamber. All of the higher city officials were also present and Mr. Baung addressed the guests and extended congratulations that this great war was over and that soon normal conditions would be restored over the world. He also stated that the banks of Soochow had all closed today giving a holiday in honor of the occasion and that this was the first such occasion in a thousand years. Dr Park responded, returning thanks for the kind hospitality extended.

### *Honan Officials Join With Foreigners In Kaifengfu*

China Press Correspondence

Kaifengfu, November 30.—Peace celebrations covering three days have just closed in Kaifengfu. Chinese and foreigners have joined with an unanimity and an enthusiasm never before seen in the capital of Honan. The occasion will be long remembered and it evidently forcasts an era of good feeling toward the foreigners as the true friends of the Chinese.

To begin with the foreigners all united in a thanksgiving service on the morning of the American Thanksgiving Day, Rev. W. Eugene Salice preaching an inspiring sermon. Then at ten o'clock all foreigners were asked to gather in front of their respective missions and review the parade of about five thousand students. These students were led by the governor's military band and sang patriotic songs as they marched along four abreast carrying the flags of the Allied nations, China, and U.S.A. Even the girls' schools took part in an earlier parade. The students would halt in front of a reviewing stand, salute, sing an appropriate song, and a foreigner would make a short speech of thanks. All then went to the park in the afternoon where speeches were made by representatives and a tea was served to the Chinese and foreign guests. The populace turned out and the crowds were great.

On Friday Hon. C. F. Hsu and wife tendered all foreigners a grand dinner. Governor Chao was in Peking but sent his representative and the band to grace the occasion. At night there was a lantern parade by all the students, ending in fireworks at the Governor's yamen. Governor Chao returned from Peking and the foreigners were welcomed at the yamen.

Today the foreigners in turn served an elaborate tea to the leading Chinese of the city. About fifty Chinese guests were present and these were entertained by nearly as many foreigners, ladies and gentlemen. At the close British subjects sang their national anthem, the Americans sang theirs, and all then joined the Chinese in singing theirs. Many expressions of good will were exchanged.

### PARADE IN CHANGCHOW

China Press Correspondence

Changchow, December 2.—The victory of the Allies was celebrated here on Saturday and yesterday. On Saturday the pupils of the schools, 1,368 boys and 700 girls, and 378 soldiers with the representatives of the officials of the city paraded the streets in a flag parade. Crowds gathered in the public athletic park where the Magistrate made a brief address, and music was furnished by the band of the Middle School. Drum Corps of the other schools also livened the march.

Perfect order marked the entire course of the march and thousands of people thronged the streets. Yesterday speeches were made at the Chamber of Commerce and in the evening a banquet was held.

This city has subscribed $10,000 to the United War Work Fund.

### HOLIDAY IN ANHUI TOWN

China Press Correspondence

Hwaiyuen, Anhui, November 30.—This Magistracy has been having its celebration of the coming of peace during the past two days. Our Magistrate sent us the request on Monday that the 28th, 29th and 30th should be kept as public holidays, with rejoicings and mutual congratulations over the return of peace.

We began on Thursday morning by a Thanksgiving Day service in the Presbyterian Church here. The building was full, those attending including representatives of the civil and military authorities, local literati and the students of the mission boys' and girls' schools besides the general Christian congregation. The service included the singing of the Te Deum and an address on the issues of the war and ideals of the Allies.

We were somewhat surprised afterwards at comments we heard from our Chinese friends as to how little they had previously known about the matters involved in the great conflict. The Chinese public has apparently gone on in its blissful way as of old with very little thought about what was going on outside China. Close as we have been thrown with many of them, we have been surprised as to how few of our own thoughts have been transferred to their minds, earnestly as they were burning in our own.

On Friday there was a more general celebration. The students of the Government schools marched in procession with music and endless bunting to the mission school where they were received by our own students in like array. Together we proceeded in orderly march, each hand grasping a flag of one of the Allied nations, to the Magistrate's yamen which was likewise decorated with countless flags. The civil and military authorities were there to welcome us and a short program was gone through which began by the ceremony of saluting the flags and ended with an address on the issues of the war by the president of the local Chamber of Commerce. Following this the schools paraded through the streets of the town that all might share in the celebration. In the evening another procession of students was held, this time a torchlight one. This kind of thing, as your readers doubtless know, is quite foreign to the China of the past and it will have its undoubted effect in making China realise its share in the family of the nations.

# PRESS CONGRESS TO MEET NEXT NOV. 11

## Dr. Williams Names First Armistice Anniversary For Sydney Gathering

## MEMBERS IN 34 LANDS

## Organisation Formed At San Francisco In 1915, When 956 Delegates Participated

Tokio, November 21.—The World's Press Congress, organised at San Francisco in 1915, will be convened in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, on November 11, 1919, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice which ended hostilities in the world war. The date was decided upon yesterday after the receipt by Dr. Walter Williams, editor of the Trans-Pacific and President of the Congress, of the following cablegram from the Hon. William A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales:

"The victorious end of the war brings the Sydney session of the Press Congress of the World within easy view and reminds me of the great services the press has rendered in promoting and fostering that splendid international harmony of peoples and of principles that alone under Divine guidance made victory possible. I look to the early meeting of your Congress as an occasion for completing this great work by promoting better understanding throughout the world and strengthening for all time the friendship of those people who have fought side by side in the common cause. In such manner we may be assured for all time of conditions of democracy and right. Cable date of convening the Congress."

**Dr. Williams' Reply**

Premier Holman's message was transmitted through Capt. J. W. Niesigh of Sydney, representative of the New South Wales Government, and Mr. Sydney Suttor, that Government's commercial commissioner in the East. In reply, Dr. Williams sent the following cablegram to Premier Holman:

"I rejoice with you in the victorious and righteous ending of the war. May the Press Congress serve humanity by cementing international brotherhood unto would betterment. The Congress will be convened November 11, the first anniversary of the signing of armistice that brought the cessation of hostilities and turned the world's thought to problems of peace."

The Press Congress of the World has journalists of 34 countries in its membership. It was organised on a permanent international basis in July, 1915, at San Francisco, in a conference in which 956 accredited delegates participated. It was voted that the Congress should meet in a different country every third year, but because of the war the 1918 session at Sydney was postponed until 1919. The countries represented in the membership of the Congress are the following:

**Members In 34 Nations**

The United States, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, Japan, China, Argentina, France, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Guatemala, Brazil, Cuba, Honduras, Salvador, Chili, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Switzerland, Russia, Denmark, Persia, Venezuela, Greece and the Philippines.

The secretary-treasurer of the Congress is Mr. A. R. Ford, president of the Dominion Press Gallery, Ottawa, Canada. Each nation has two vice-presidents. The vice-presidents for Japan are Mr. K. Sugimura of the Asahi Shimbun and Mr I. Tokutomi of the Kokumin Shimbun. The "object of the Congress is to advance by conference, discussion and united effort the cause of journalism in every honorable way."

# GOT THROUGH GERMANS TO HELP WHITTLESEY

## Lieut. McKeogh Tells How The 'Go To Hell' Major Was Rescued From Boches

New York, October 17.—One of thirty American officers who arrived in this city yesterday after six months' fighting in France was Lieutenant Arthur F. McKeogh, formerly a newspaper man of this city, who was acting as Battalion Adjutant under Major Charles W. Whittlesey when he sent the reply, "Go to hell," to the Germans who asked for the surrender of his isolated and surrounded battalion. Lieutenant McKeogh and two others carried through the surrounding ring of Germans a message to the American lines of the plight of the New York battalion, which was rescued after five days' fighting against odds in the Argonne.

"On the night of September 25," McKeogh said, "we relieved the French and the 308th Infantry became a part of the big twenty-mile push. We went over the top behind a heavy barrage at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. The Major just kept hustling us along, although there was plenty of machine-gun resistance until we had outstripped the division on our left and had reached L'Homme Mort, the ravine where the French, at the battle of Verdun, said: 'They shall not pass.'

"As Adjutant I had stationed runner posts at regular intervals as we advanced, but when at L'Homme Mort I tried to send a message through from the Major to the Colonel I found that Post No. 10, in a cemetery, was out of business. Then we began hearing machine-guns on our left and realised we were surrounded. The Major ordered us to dig in.

"On the morning of the 29th he told me: 'Take five chauchat (French machine-gun) teams, put the machine-gun nest in the cemetery out of business, and re-establish communication with the Colonel.' At the cemetery I found there were at least ten machine-guns in three different nests in that cemetery. Try as we would we couldn't get around them, and finally the Major called us off and ordered me to take two runners and go back through the German lines to the Colonel in person.

"I picked Jack Munson and a little fellow named Hirschkowitz, and we started crawling through the jungle at noon, using a compass. We soon ran right into a funk hole, with two or three boches in it. We lay still a minute, then tried to crawl around it, and plumped right into a second funk hole. I yelled to my men to separate and make a dash for it, thinking that some one of us might get through, and I darted for cover also. But in doing so I jumped right into a third funk hole and landed astride the shoulders of one of the boches in it. I reached down between my knees and fired my gun into his back. Then I jumped out of the hole and ran like blazes down the side of a hill and hid in a bed of dried leaves until 4 o'clock in the morning, reaching the Colonel about 7:30."

The returning officers who were entertained at a luncheon in their honor at the Bankers' Club yesterday were: Major Curtis G. Rorebeck, Captain Paul P. Goold, First Lieut. Thomas P. Joyce, First Lieut. Arthur F. McKeogh, First Lieut. Casper W. Hahnel, First Lieut. Bernard F. McLain, Jr., Second Lieut. Remsen B. Ostrander, First Lieut. J. H. Courtney, Second Lieut. John F. Craft, First Lieut. Winfield H. Scott, First Lieut. Baldwin Robertson, Second Lieut. Paul H. Royer, Second Lieut. Junius B. Powell, Second Lieut. E. N. Stephenson, First Lieut. E. J. Dashiell, Second Lieut. Charles G. Cooley, First Lieut. Louis E. Snyder, First Lieut. Phillip T. Williams, First Lieut. Garland D. Runnels, Captain Frank L. Culin, Jr., Second Lieut. Edgar M. Haas, Second Lieut. Americus R. Norment, Second Lieut. Harold G. Leedy and Second Lieut. Charles L. Green.


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